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WASHINGTON.

TROUBLESOME DEMOCRATS.

THE LEADERS OF THE HOUSE ANNOYED BY THE SOFT-MONEY MEMBERS—THE SPEAKER IGNORING THE RIGHTS OF AN INDIANA REPRESENTATIVE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The repeated efforts of soft-money Democrats of the House to pass resolutions instructing the Banking and Currency Committee to report a bill providing for the repeal of the Specie Resumption act, in whole or in part, has annoyed the Democratic leaders at both ends of the Capitol, and to-day Speaker Kerr manifested a disposition to use the power of his office to prevent advocates of inflation from precipitating such resolutions upon the House. Mr. Landers, of Indiana, is wildly for soft money, and the only man in the Indiana delegation who would not support Kerr for Speaker in the Democratic caucus, his opposition being against the financial theories of Kerr. Mr. Landers to-day notified the Speaker that he desired to introduce a resolution and test the sense of the House upon it, and requested that he should receive recognition. In reply to an inquiry, Landers informed the Speaker that his resolution declared against so much of the Specie Resumption act as directed resumption in January, 1879. The Speaker replied to Landers: "I don't know whether I will recognise you or not." Landers took a position in front of the front row of desks, where the Speaker could not fail to see him, and every time the floor was clear bawled out in stentorian tones, "Mr. Speaker;" but the Speaker would not recognise him. Landers regards the conduct of the Speaker as an invasion of his rights, and expresses a determination to get his resolution before the House. He says he will not be choked off by the coterie that are trying to run every man through their hard-money mold. Landers says a majority of the people in Kerr's own district are opposed to his financial theories, and that his resolution is so framed that it will receive the entire vote of the Indiana delegation. It looks as if the advocates of more money on the Democratic side, who constitute the majority of that party in the House, will not submit quietly all Winter to the discipline proposed by Kerr and Morrison, and they are likely to cause much trouble.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE WORK.

PROPOSED REDUCTIONS IN THE DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATIONS—THE REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Committee on Foreign Affairs had a meeting to-day and considered the propositions of the Committee on Appropriations for a reduction of the Consular and Diplomatic bill. They have not, after all, the courage to resist Mr. Randall and Mr. Holman, and they agreed to the reductions made in the part of the bill relating to foreign missions. In one matter they go further than the Committee on Appropriations, and propose to cut off the allowance of $2,500 a year for a short-hand secretary to Mr. Schenck, whose hand was disabled while in the Union Army. The estimates for consulates were not reached, but there is a disposition manifested to substitute commercial agencies for consulates wherever they can find an excuse for the substitution.

The House Committee on Revolutionary Pensions have agreed upon a bill providing for the repeal of all laws striking from the pension rolls pensioners of the Revolution, the War of 1812, and the Mexican War because of participation in the rebellion.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT INVESTIGATION—THE PROPOSED LIQUOR TRAFFIC COMMISSION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, called up his resolution for a committee of investigation to inquire into several alleged discrepancies in the public debt and expenditures statements of the Treasury Department. He made quite a long reply to Mr. Boutwell's explanations, and adhered to his first position, and thought no satisfactory explanation had been made. Upon motion of Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, Mr. Davis' resolution was amended so as to refer the subject to the Finance Committee and then passed by a strict party vote, Mr. Booth, of California, voting with the Democrats.

The bill for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the liquor traffic and manufacture, recently reported by the Finance Committee, was taken up in the Senate, and Senator Bayard made a speech opposing it. Senator Howe advocated the bill, though its provisions were not strong enough to suit him. Senator Morrill, of Maine, followed Mr. Howe in favor of the bill. The Senate adjourned without reaching a vote.

Senator Goldthwaite, of Alabama, this morning presented a letter addressed to him by Joseph E. Johnston, who claims to be here, under commission of the Governor of Alabama, to prosecute, in the name of the State, the inquiry into the ways and means by which Senator George E. Spencer was elected to his seat. With the letter was presented a memorial, passed by the Alabama Legislature, asking for an investigation, and a large mass of testimony taken by a joint committee of the two houses of the Alabama Legislature. The documents were under the seal of the State, and were quite formidable in size. Most of the matter they contain has, however, been seen in print at various times. The papers were all referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

PACIFIC MAIL INVESTIGATION.

THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS SHIFTING THEIR RESPONSIBILITY—THE HOUSE EVIDENTLY IN TROUBLE OVER THE MATTER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Committee on Ways and Means has shifted the responsibility for action or inaction, in the Pacific Mail investigation, from itself to the Committee on the Judiciary. Mr. Morrison does not think any further investigation is likely to throw any more light upon the transactions in connection with the obtaining of the subsidy, and he considers that the questions now to be decided belong to the committee to which the testimony has been sent. The Democratic House evidently expects trouble enough with the two members already implicated, without seeking for any information which might embarrass them with determining the guilt and punishment of other persons. The committee of the last Congress reported that they had failed, for want of time, to extend the investigation so far as it ought to go, and in the resolution passed the subject was specially charged upon the present House, as an unfinished investigation which should be continued. Mr. Morrison directing the Committee on the Judiciary to convict or acquit Schumaker and King, on the testimony before the House, is not unlike the direction of a former Congress to the Postmaster General to pay the claim of Chorpenning on certain evidence on file, and prohibiting the consideration of other facts.

THE DEPARTMENT ESTIMATES.

THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS — MR. RANDALL'S ECONOMICAL PROPOSITION—A GENERAL REDUCTION IN SALARIES CONTEMPLATED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Committee on Appropriations will soon take up for consideration the estimates for the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial bill. Mr. Randall proposed this morning, in committee, that when the bill is taken up it shall be with the understanding that all the clerical force, in all departments, shall be reduced one-fifth in number, and all salaries one-tenth. The exception to the reduction of salaries will be in the case of Cabinet officers and clerks receiving not more than $1,200 per year. To compensate for the reduction of the clerical force, Mr. Randall proposes to increase the hours of employment from six hours per day to eight. He reasons that in a bureau of twenty clerks, for instance, the number of hours at six per day, for each, is 120 for all. After a reduction of the number to sixteen and an increase of hours to eight, there will be 128 for all. Thus more labor is provided for than before. A clerk who now gets $1,800 per year will be reduced to $1,620, and will work, according to Randall's theory, two hours per day more than at present. In point of fact, all the clerks are now, and have been for some time, working seven hours per day. The increase of one hour per day was made necessary by the reductions in force by the last Congress. Mr. Randall's proposition, if carried out, would save about $7,000,000 annually. It will be noted that the reduction of ten per cent. is to apply to the salaries of Senators and members of Congress. Considering Mr. Randall's record on the back-pay grab, this proposition, coming from him, is decidedly cool, but his committee must not fail to show how $40,000,000 can be saved.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON THE INTEREST QUESTION—MR. WEST'S BILL—TEXAS PACIFIC.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Senate Committee on Pacific Railroads held an extended meeting this morning, during which the bill of Senator West to compel the Pacific railroads to pay the interest annually on the bonds guaranteed by the Government to aid in their construction was discussed, and finally referred to a subcommittee consisting of Senators West, Dawes, Mitchell, and Eaton. The drift of discussion upon Mr. West's bill was favorable to it, but there is to be some consultation as to legal points and some modifications and additions. The same committee also authorized the bill for the extension of the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad to be reported favorably. The committee also agreed to hear Col. Thomas A. Scott to-morrow evening upon his Texas Pacific Railroad subsidy. There is probably a majority of one or two on the committee for Scott's bill, and his friends are now sure they will get the measure before the Senate as well as before the House. The anti-subsidy resolution passed in the House is not regarded as any obstacle to the passage of the bill this year. It is not proposed to postpone the effort, as was done last session, to a late day in the session.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

A CIVIL SERVICE PROPOSITION—THE CENTENNIAL APPROPRIATION BILL—THE NATIONAL CEMETERY AT ANTIETAM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Gen. Williams, of Michigan, introduced to-day a civil service proposition that seems to be entirely new. His resolution provides for an amendment to the Constitution, first, prohibiting members of Congress from soliciting appointments to or removals from office; second, providing for the appointment of a Civil Service Commission of not less than five nor more than seven persons, and, third, for the election of civil officers, Postmasters for example, who shall be subject to removal by the Civil Service Commission, under regulations established by law, but no officer to be removed for religious or political reasons.

The Centennial Appropriation bill will probably be acted upon to-morrow, though it is just possible the debate cannot be stopped at the time desired. There are now fifteen names on the list of those desiring to speak. The friends of the bill have made a pretty careful estimate, and expect a majority quite sufficient to insure an appropriation against any contingencies. It is possible, however, that they are mistaken as to their strength.

The Democratic leaders have been quietly discussing to-day the proposition to hold a caucus next Saturday night to settle the financial policy of the party for the Winter. There has been no call issued, but if it is discovered on extending the canvass that there could be any hope of agreement a caucus will doubtless be called.

It seems not to be generally known that the cemetery where the Union dead are buried at Antietam is not really a national cemetery. It is governed by a Board of Directors, under a charter from the State of Maryland. The cemetery expenses thus far have been paid by a contribution from nearly all the loyal States. It is now desired to complete the work upon the cemetery, and turn it over to the controller of the United States. For this purpose $15,000 are required, and the memorial asking for it is before Congress.

Another Mormon petition was introduced to-day by Delegate Cannon, this time asking for free admission for all people to the Centennial Exhibition and for an appropriation for its benefit. This petition, which is signed by 6,000 names, is such a one as certain women of Utah, in affidavits, say they were asked to sign, and it may be that in supposing their signatures had been used for the other petition in favor of polygamy there was too great haste. This Mr. Cannon proposes to find out; but this does not explain how so many names on the petition for polygamy happen to be in the same handwriting.

The number of bills introduced in the House on the call of the States to-day was 212. This brings the average for the session up to five for each member.

DISTRICT 3.65 BONDS.

THE TEXT OF THE RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE HOUSE YESTERDAY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The following is the joint resolution passed by the House of Representatives to-day:

"That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby directed to transfer to the Treasurer of the United States for the payment of the interest due the 1st of February, 1876, on the bonds of said District issued under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 20, 1874, entitled 'An act for the Government of the District of Columbia and for other purposes,' the sum necessary to pay the same from any unexpended appropriations heretofore made by Congress or from any revenues derived by taxation on the property of the said District of Columbia subject to the requisition of said Commissioners, excluding that raised for the support of the public schools, provided that any further issue of 3.65 bonds is hereby prohibited, and provided further that nothing in this resolution contained shall involve the Government of the United States in any obligation to pay principal or interest of any such bonds which have been issued contrary to or not in pursuance of law."

The amount of money called for by the resolution is $222,797 50.

FINANCIAL BILLS IN THE HOUSE.

MR. WOOD'S FUNDING AND SINKING FUND BILLS—MR. CHITTENDEN'S BILL TO FUND LEGAL TENDERS—MR. MORRISON'S SPECIE PAYMENT BILL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The Financial bill introduced to-day in the House by Mr. Wood, of New-York, to amend the acts in relation to the refunding of the national debt, provides that in lieu of the $300,000,000 of bonds bearing interest at the rate of four and one-half per cent., payable semi-annually, authorized by the act entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt, approved July 14, 1870," the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, for the purpose of said refunding, as authorized by said act, to issue, in a sum or sums not exceeding in the aggregate $500,000,000, coupon or registered bonds of the United States, in such form as he may prescribe, and of the denominations of $50, or some multiple of that sum, redeemable in coin of the present standard value, at the pleasure of the United States, after thirty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest payable quarterly in such coin, at the rate of four and a half per cent. per annum, which bonds and the interest thereon shall be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority; and the said bonds shall have set forth and expressed upon their face the above specified conditions, and shall with their coupons be made payable at the Treasury of the United States. This act shall not be construed to authorize any increase of the total amount of bonds provided for by the act to which this act is an amendment, nor to authorize any increase whatever of the bonded debt of the United States; and all provisions of the act to which this act is amendatory, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby continued in force and effect.

Mr. Wood also introduced a bill providing that all laws providing for or relating to the sinking fund shall be and the same are hereby suspended in their operation from June 30, 1876, to and including June 30, 1880.

Mr. Chittenden introduced a bill for funding the legal-tender debt of the United States. It provides:

First—That the Secretary of the Treasury be and is hereby authorized and directed to sell to the highest bidder for legal-tender notes, (to be immediately canceled and destroyed,) by such methods as are now employed in the sale of Government gold coin, the bonds of the United States, for $4,000,000 per month, for eight months of each year, beginning with February and including September, the bonds to be coupon or registered, as may be most for the advantage of the Treasury for the time being, to bear interest at a rate not exceeding four and one-half per cent., in gold coin, per annum, the principal to be payable in gold coin forty years from the 1st of January, 1876.

Second—The bonds hereby authorized shall be available by the national banks for deposit in the Treasury of the United States as security for their circulating notes and other liabilities under the provisions of existing laws relating to national banks.

Third—This act shall take effect immediately, or as soon as the bonds authorized by it can be prepared.

Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, introduced a bill preparatory to the redemption of United States notes and the resumption of specie payments

It provides that from the passage of this act the Secretary of the Treasury shall retain in the Treasury, for the ultimate redemption in coin at par of United States notes, the coin received from all sources in excess of the requirements of the public debt, until the coin so retained shall amount to thirty per centum of the United States notes then outstanding; and until such coin shall amount to thirty per cent. of the outstanding United States notes so much of section 3 of the act entitled "An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments," as provides for or relates to the redemption in coin of United States notes after the 1st day of January, 1879, is hereby suspended. That from the passage of this act every national bank shall be required to retain the coin interest payable to such bank on its bonds deposited as security for its circulation to the amount of its legal reserves now required by law, and of such sum in addition thereto as, together with such legal reserves, shall equal thirty per centum of its circulation, which amount of thirty per centum of its circulation shall thereafter be retained by every national bank as security for the redemption in coin of such circulation; and all acts or parts of acts making any other legal tender than coin are hereby repealed; such repeal to take effect from the date when the amounts so to be retained by the national banks shall equal such sum of thirty per centum of national bank circulation, to be made known by thirty days' notice thereof, to be given by the Secretary of the Treasury. Provided, that United States national notes shall be receivable for the same demands of the Government as now provided by law. And all other acts or parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE TEXAS BORDER TROUBLES—THE INDIAN BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS—RAILROAD MATTERS—NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATION—INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Select Committee on Texas Border Troubles to-day examined two citizens of that State, who gave detailed accounts of cattle thieving by Mexicans on the Texas side of the Rio Grande, and referred to the excitement caused among the people in consequence of invasions and depredations.

The Secretary of the Interior has decided (overruling a decision of Secretary Delano of Jan. 9, 1875,) that the donation claim of Andrew Rickard, in the Roseburg District, Oregon, is an invalid claim, and has directed it to be canceled. Secretary Chandler, in his ruling, discusses the right of the Secretary of the Interior to overrule his predecessor's decision. He declares that in this case frauds in entry were filed in the local office, and that the testimony in the case shows conclusively that the pretended claim was a farce. He holds that it is established, by right of authority, that a decision of the head of a department, in a case properly before him, may be set aside by his successor, where the record discloses a palpable mistake of facts, such as an error of calculation, or new facts are presented which show the decision to be erroneous. He thinks it also may and should be done when it is necessary, in order to defeat fraudulent attempts to secure titles to public lands, when such frauds are developed and brought to the notice of the proper officers, as in this case.

Major Joseph F. Johnson has arrived here from Montgomery, Ala., bringing with him the memorial of the Legislature and other papers alleging the illegality of the election of Mr. Spencer to the United States Senate. The memorial was presented to the Senate to-day.

The members of the Methodist Episcopal Church here have tendered their hospitalities for the entertainment of the ministers and others of the Baltimore Annual Conference, which will meet at the Metropolitan Church on the 1st of March. It is expected that over three hundred delegates will attend.

The Irish societies are making extensive preparations for the celebration of St. Patrick's Day. Nearly every night meetings are held in some portions of the city, and measures adopted to forward the object.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs was before the House Committee on Appropriations to-day asking for $216,000, this amount being required as a deficiency, owing to the fact that extraordinary issues of supplies were made to subsist numerous bands of Sioux called together at the Red Cloud Agency, in the conference held by the late commission, to treat for the cession of the Black Hills, and the supplies have become nearly exhausted.

The Postmaster General was before the House Post Office Committee to-day, giving information concerning the working of his department, and making replies to inquiries of the committee on various points of the service.

The Senate Committee on Railroads to-day agreed to recommend the passage of the bill to extend the time for completing the Northern Pacific Railroad, with amendments limiting the extension of time to the main line and to a period of eight years, instead of ten. The section proposing to repeal the law requiring the company to pay the costs of surveying and conveyancing will be omitted on the bill as reported. The committee took up Senator West's bill to recover certain bonds and coupons, alleged to have been issued to the Union and Central Pacific Railroads in excess of the limitations and law, and referred it to a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. West, Dawes, Mitchell, and Eaton. To-morrow evening was assigned for hearing Col. Scott in advocacy of the Texas Pacific Railroad bill.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Charles Bartlett, of Maine, Consul at Martinique; Frederick E. Foster, Consul at Manila; Alfred Fairfax, Assistant Appraiser of Merchandise at New-Orleans; Thomas R. Mosely, Pension Agent at San Francisco, Cal.; Adolphus Waitz, Register Land Office at Carson City, Nev. Postmasters—George Burgess, at West New-Brighton, N. Y.; Alvan Thompson, Marysville, Ohio; Willard N. Smith, Englewood, Ill.; Thomas L. Stephens, Glenwood, Iowa; Julius Jenkermann, Greenville, Miss.; Albert G. Gipson, Greeley, Col.

Capt. William H. Penrose, of the Third Infantry, is ordered to report to Major L. C. Lyford for assignment to duty in connection with the International Exhibition of 1876. Capt. John F. Weston, Commissary of Subsistence, and William H. Tiffany, of the Tenth Cavalry, have resigned.

The following Storekeepers were appointed to-day: Clarence A. Babbitt and Charles S. Miller for the Fifth District of New-York, and Jacob W. Barkdall for the Fourth District of Maryland.

The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day were $506,956 66, and from Customs, $342,695 11.

The Senate, in Executive Session to-day, confirmed only one nomination, namely, Thomas R. Mosely to be Pension Agent at San Francisco.

THE CENTENNIAL.

A LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY ALLOWING THE FREE ENTRY OF GOODS UNDER CERTAIN RESTRICTIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Secretary of the Treasury has addressed this letter to the Secretary of the Interior:

"I have the honor to inform you that it has been represented to this department that the regulation requiring an oath to an invoice of goods intended for the international exhibition, to be taken by the owner, manufacturer, or duly authorized agent of such owner or manufacturer, and verified by a Commissioner, United States Consul, or consular agent, will occasion inconvenience and expense and may properly be dispensed with. After full consideration this department has determined to allow the entry of such goods without the formality of the oath to the invoice referred to, provided the proper Commissioner of the foreign Government shall certify, under his official seal, that the articles described in the invoice are intended, in good faith, to be exhibited at the International Exhibition of 1876 at Philadelphia. Should such goods be withdrawn from the exhibition for sale or consumption in the United States, an invoice sworn to as heretofore prescribed will be necessary."

The Treasury Department having been informed that it is the purpose of the Province of Manitoba, Dominion of Canada, to forward articles to the United States intended for the International Exhibition, at Philadelphia, article 2 of the department's circular, dated Nov. 1, 1875, is extended to embrace the port of Pembina, in the Collection District of Minnesota, at which importations for the exhibition aforesaid may be made under the regulations prescribed for such importations at other designated points on the frontier.

The provisions of the first article of circular No. 169, series of 1875, requiring the transfer of unappraised merchandise at the port of first arrival for delivery to the carrier to be made by Custom-house draymen in Custom-house carts, are extended to include merchandise from foreign ports entered for immediate transportation and exportation, in bond, to Canada, without appraisement, under article 29 of the Treaty of Washington and the regulations prescribed by this department. Hereafter duties on goods withdrawn from a warehouse for consumption, under the privilege of the penal bond, previous to the date of a decision of the department raising the rate of duty on similar goods, will be liquidated at the rate prescribed by the department in any decision existing at the time of such withdrawal.

PROF. BARTLETT'S VIEWS.

NO COUNCIL AGREED UPON AS YET, BUT A MUTUAL ONE DEMANDED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—A New-York dispatch published in the Chicago *Times* of Sunday states that the most important movement yet inaugurated toward investigating the Beecher scandal is now on foot, and mentions that a body of representative Congregationalists has been formed for this purpose. Furthermore, it is stated that Rev. Samuel C. Bartlett, of Chicago Congregational Seminary, is one of its prime movers, in connection with Rev. Leonard Bacon, of New-Haven, and Rev. Henry W. Dexter, of Boston. Rev. Mr. Bartlett was interviewed by your representative to-day. He says that he has not had a long correspondence with Messrs. Bacon and Dexter, as is alleged, arranging for such a convention to investigate Beecher's case, neither has any such convention been agreed upon by Bacon and Dexter, or anybody else, so far as he knows. Many persons have suggested this course however, by letter to this gentleman. The general sentiment of the country is, he says, that there should be a fuller and more satisfactory investigation than there has been in the courts. Mr. Bartlett wants to give all the witnesses a chance to tell everything they know, much of which could not be brought out in court. Never, he says, until these witnesses can tell all they know will the public be satisfied of Mr. Beecher's innocence. He thinks Mr. Beecher ought to encourage an investigation of this kind. When the charges were first made Bartlett was in favor of the Plymouth Pastor, but as the trial progressed his belief in the conspiracy theory against Beecher weakened. The complete vindication of Beecher, to his mind, never came. Mr. Bartlett further said he would hardly favor such a convention as the New-York papers speak of, but would prefer a Mutual Council of the churches in that vicinity. If Mr. Beecher should refuse to take part in such a council it would, in his mind, be strong presumptive evidence of his guilt. Mr. Bartlett thinks such a counsel is inevitable. He has been in correspondence with a number of leading clergymen, all of whom agree it shall be held and that speedily.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DECISION.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24.—The case of the Junction Railroad Company vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company was decided in the Supreme Court of this State to-day. The decision confers on the Pennsylvania Railroad Company the absolute ownership of that section of the Junction Railroad in West Philadelphia, lying between Market and Haverford streets. This opinion reverses the decree of the Nisi Prius Court.

ASSASSINATION IN LOUISIANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 24.—State Senator Anderson received to-day a telegram from Postmaster Goodwin at Washington, St. Landry Parish, stating that ex-Senator Col. W. J. Offutt of that parish had been assassinated. No further particulars were given. Col. Offutt was elected Democratic Senator in 1868, and was here as a member of the Democratic Convention a few weeks ago.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE TURKISH PROVINCES.

BURIAL OF AN INSURGENT LEADER—A BRISK RENEWAL OF FIGHTING EXPECTED.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The *Standard's* special dispatch from Ragusa says Bacovich, one of the insurgent leaders, who was killed in the recent engagement near Trebigne was buried to-day at Ragusa. Six hundred insurgents, the municipal authorities of Ragusa, and deputations from several districts of Dalmatia followed the remains to the grave.

VIENNA, Jan. 24.—The *New Free Press* represents that the insurgents in Turkey apprehend, as the natural sequel of the presentation of Andrassy's note, that the imperial powers will forcibly intervene to compel them to lay down their arms. They are consequently redoubling their efforts, in order to improve their position, and a brisk renewal of the fighting is expected.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs the following: "Affairs in Servia are increasing in seriousness. The parties of the Prince of Montenegro and Prince Karageorgewitch have a majority both in the country and the Skupochtijna, and are almost decided to get rid of Prince Milan. The Prince, in a recent conference with the President of the Senate and others, declared he knew no resource, and must resign. He declared a *coup d'état* impossible, because he had no money. He subsequently summoned six Colonels to ascertain the feeling of the Army, and they declared that at least half the officers were untrustworthy. The Prince has been advised to retire to the fortress and issue a proclamation declaring it impossible for him to reign with the present Constitution. Still he hesitates."

PARIS, Jan. 25.—*La Liberté* publishes a report that another conspiracy against the life of Prince Milan has been discovered in Belgrade.

THE REFORMS PROPOSED BY AUSTRIA DEEMED IMPRACTICABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—A dispatch from Vienna to the *Daily News*, mentions a rumor that the Sultan, after receiving the Ambassadors of the Powers, intends to announce that the reforms proposed by Austria are impracticable.

FRANCE.

ATTITUDE OF THE BONAPARTISTS—MACMAHON TO BE SUPPORTED TILL 1880—THE ELECTIONS.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—A Bonapartist Association, styled the Conservative National Committee, has issued a manifesto announcing that they will support President MacMahon until the expiration of his term in 1880. They will then demand that an appeal to the people be made for determining the future form of Government for France.

Gambetta and other Republicans, apprehensive of a bad effect in the Provinces if the Radicals should succeed in electing all the Senators for Paris, are strenuously working to bring about a compromise between the various Republican sections.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The *Pall Mall Gazette's* Paris letter says probably two or three days will elapse before the confusion now reigning is dissipated and the results of the elections for Senatorial delegates are known.

GERMANY.

THE PUNISHMENT OF INTENDED CRIME—THE VON ARNIM PAMPHLET.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—The Reichstag to-day, by a vote of 141 to 133, passed the amendment to the Penal Code providing for the punishment of offenses similar to that of Duchesne.

The *Reichsanzeiger*, in order to counteract the effect of the translation of Arnim's latest pamphlet on public opinion in England, publishes a series of official reports made by Bismarck to the Emperor in regard to the Count. These papers begin in 1872, and severely criticise Arnim as a diplomat, dwelling on his untrustworthy character, and his proneness to subordinate official duties to personal interest. The Emperor is reminded of his own misgivings when he appointed Arnim Ambassador to Paris, on account of the latter's untrustworthiness. One of the reports to the Emperor states that when the idea was entertained of transferring Arnim to London, a vigorous protest was received from that quarter, because of his tendency to intrigue.

SPAIN.

THE ELECTIONS FOR MEMBERS OF THE CORTES.

MADRID, Jan. 24.—A second ballot which was required at Barcelona took place yesterday. The Sagastist candidate withdrew, and Señor Castelar was elected. Señors Canavos del Castillo, Lopez de Ayala, Romero Robledo, and Anguloya former Minister; Bayo, a banker; Gen. Pavia, and the Marquis Sandoul are elected from Madrid. The Ministerial journals estimate that the new Cortes will embrace about thirty-five Sagastists, sixteen Moderados, and three Republicans. The remainder will be supporters of the Government.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

SPANISH HOPES OF SUPPRESSING THE REBELLION AFTER DISPOSING OF THE CARLISTS.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—The Spanish diplomatic representatives at the various courts have verbally informed the Governments that after the defeat of the Carlists, which is expected in a short time, Spain hopes to be enabled to quell the Cuban insurrection through increased reinforcements. No foreign complications are anticipated, because the United States has distinctly repudiated the idea of annexing Cuba, a step which would lead to the election of a number of negro representatives to Congress.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE TELEGRAPH LINES—PERSONAL.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The interruption of the telegraphs still continues. Commercial and other dispatches between here and Liverpool and elsewhere are greatly delayed.

Right Hon. Hugh C. Eardley Childers, member of Parliament for Pontefract, and formerly member of the Cabinet, has started for Canada.

Gen. Henry J. Margary has died in consequence of the shock caused by the murder of his son.

THE EUROPEAN GRAIN MARKETS.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK FROM THE MARK LANE EXPRESS.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The *Mark Lane Express* in its review of the grain markets for the past week says milder weather gave a more favorable aspect for farmers, but the same cause led to a deterioration of samples, and prices again suffered, although good and dry samples changed little. The general average yielded sixpence per quarter and remain only one shilling above last year's while deliveries of English are fifty-six per cent. below them. At Paris, inferior wheat is sixpence to one shilling lower. Flour has maintained its price because better rates are obtained for wheat in some of the provincial markets. Marseilles is overstocked. In Belgium and Holland the markets are unchanged. At Hamburg the market is dull. Inland navigation is closed by ice and the port is kept open with difficulty. At Dantzic prices are lower in the absence of English demand. At St. Petersburg quotations are steady. In Austria and Hungary business has been on the smallest scale. Prices are lower everywhere. There are hopes that Spring will revive business, but unusually heavy foreign stocks deter millers from purchasing and act as a dead weight on trade, though we have no doubt they will all be wanted shortly.

THE POSTAL UNION.

BRITISH INDIA AND THE FRENCH COLONIES TO ENTER.

BERNE, Jan. 24.—It is now certain that British India and the French Colonies will join the Postal Union. Notification of the adhesion of Brazil has been received.

MEXICO.

PORFIRIO DIAZ TOO POOR TO GET UP A REVOLUTION—TROOPS SENT TO THE RIO GRANDE.

HAVANA, Jan. 24.—Advices from Mexico to the 15th inst. have been received. The journals were still discussing the movements of Porfirio Diaz. They assert that he is willing enough to begin a revolution in order to place himself in the Presidential chair, but he is without funds. His movements are closely watched.

Four hundred soldiers have been sent to reinforce the Mexican troops on the Rio Grande.

A pyro-electric meteor recently fell at San Gabriel Chilac. It struck an arched building used as a woman's jail and destroyed it. One woman was badly injured.

SAN DOMINGO.

A WEEK OF STORM—DESTRUCTION OF SEVERAL VESSELS.

HAVANA, Jan. 24.—Arrivals from San Domingo report that terrible weather prevailed there from the 1st to the 8th of January. The French bark Vandyke, the Dominican man-of-war Montresti, the German brig Johann Carl, and Norwegian brig Adieu were totally lost, and other vessels were driven ashore or damaged.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATION.

BOTH HOUSES OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE IN SESSION—THE CONDITION OF PRINCETON COLLEGE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, Jan. 24.—Both houses reassembled this evening about 8 o'clock and held short sessions. Mr. Grigg's Church and State resolution reached the Senate. Senator Abbett introduced a bill empowering the Circuit Courts to change the names of persons on application, and Senator Magie introduced a bill authorising the operation, under the general railroad law, of parts of roads created by the laws of other States. The bill introduced last Wednesday, by the Finance Committee, creating a State Board of Assessors, was amended so as to require the nomination of Assessors by the Governor, on or before Feb. 1, and fixing their salaries at $1,500. In the Assembly, Mr. Corey introduced a bill repealing so much of the bill incorporating the Benedictine Sisters—a Catholic Order of Elizabeth—as exempts their property from taxation. Speaker Carscallen introduced a bill providing for the appointment of Boards of Education, in incorporated cities, by the State Board of Education. Henry W. Green, President of the Trustees of Princeton College, submitted a report showing the condition of the college. The real estate owned by the corporation is worth $114,000, and the personal property is valued at $478,317. The report is the first that has been submitted in five years, and shows the total receipts since May, 1870, to have been $174,266 52, and the expenditures, $179,112. There are 26,779 volumes in the library.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25—1 A. M.—Colder and generally clear weather has prevailed in the Middle States and New-England, with north-west winds and increased pressure. Cloudiness has increased in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, with cooler northerly to westerly winds. The temperature has fallen in the Tennessee and Ohio Valley, with northerly winds, partly cloudy weather, and high barometer. The barometer is falling in the lake region and the North-west, where clear or fair weather has prevailed, with south-west to north-west winds, and temperature below freezing. Light snow is reported in the lower lake region, and rain in Texas. The Mississippi River has risen twenty-three inches at Cairo, and eleven inches at Memphis.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England and the Middle States, clear or fair weather, north-west to south-west winds, no decided change in temperature, and rising, followed by slowly falling, barometer.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, increasing cloudiness and areas of rain, with northerly to easterly winds, lower temperature, and rising barometer on the South Atlantic coast, and slowly rising temperature and falling barometer in the South-west.

The Mississippi River between Vicksburg and Cairo and the lower Ohio River will continue to rise during Tuesday.

MASKED MURDERERS.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 24.—The Jackson (Tenn.) *Whig and Tribune* of the 22d says: "Doc." Mangum, a noted guerilla on the Federal side during the war, was assassinated while at work in his field, about twelve miles above Savannah, on the Tennessee River. Mangum was a desperate and determined man, and had performed numerous acts of daring and cruelty. Two masked men rode up to the fence near where he was plowing, both being armed with shot guns, and literally riddled him with balls. They then placed his corpse on a horse and carried it away, and it is believed threw it in the river. The paper adds that when the matter is solved it will be found that Mangum was taken off for some atrocity committed during the rebellion. Up to the present the guilty parties have not been apprehended.

A TERRIBLE CRIME.

HARTFORD, Jan. 24.—Last September a twelve-year-old son of Francis Gowdy, of Scitico, Enfield County, this State, disappeared, and at the same time $100 was stolen from the house. It was supposed at the time that the hired man had induced the boy to take the money and had enticed him away. Mr. Gowdy has made diligent search for his lost son and his abductor. It is reported that the body of the boy was found to-day in Powder Hollow, Enfield, with his throat cut. It is believed that the hired man murdered the boy for the money taken from his father's premises. There has been a suspicion that the same man murdered Moses Dickinson, of Amherst, Mass., in November last.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day: Consolidated Virginia, 445; California, 88¾; Segregated Belcher, 97½; Ophir, 61½; Chollar, 98; Savage, 25¾; Imperial, 9¼; Mexican, 20¾; Gould and Curry, 20¾; Best and Belcher, 66¾; Hale and Norcross, 64¾; Crown Point, 23½; Yellow Jacket, 102; Empire, 5¾; Alpha, 23½; Belcher, 33¾; Confidence, 22; Sierra Nevada, 24½; Exchequer, 13¼; Overman, 71; Justice, 30; Caledonia, 39.

WHISKY CONSPIRATORS.

CASES UNDER INVESTIGATION.

CONTINUATION OF THE TRIAL OF WILLIAM M'KEE IN ST. LOUIS—A DAY OF LEGAL ARGUMENT—GEN. BABCOCK'S CASE.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 24.—No evidence was introduced to-day in the McKee case, the entire day being taken up in the argument of counsel upon the objection raised Saturday by the attorneys for the defense to the evidence sought to be introduced by the Government. Public interest in the matter is very great, and Judge Dillon's decision, which he will deliver to-morrow morning, is looked for with great anxiety. The argument, on both sides, was able and brilliant, showing that the defense has made the most elaborate preparations in the collection of authorities upon the point raised, and also that the Government attorneys anticipated such a move upon their part, and had been fortifying themselves for it. The general opinion, especially in legal circles, is that Judge Dillon will overrule the objection and admit the evidence. McKee's fate depends very largely upon the disposition of this question. If the court sustains the objection, conviction is impossible, as the only witnesses against him are his copartners in crime. An adverse decision will make a very strong case against McKee. Four witnesses Thorpe, Megrue, Fitzroy, and Engelcke, have already testified to his direct connection with the Ring, and the prosecuting attorneys say they have at least three others by whom the fact of his participation in the conspiracy can be proved. These are Peter Curran, a well-known distiller, ex-Deputy Collector Concannon, and Ex-Ganger Everest. A material witness for McKee will be his confidential clerk, L. H. Bohle, by whose testimony they expect to contradict and impeach Engelcke, the strongest witness yet introduced by the Government. The jury were out of the court-room during the whole of the day.

Gen. Babcock's attorney says that the report that President Grant, ex-Secretary Richardson, and Secretary Bristow will be called to testify in behalf of their client is true. They will swear that Babcock never asked them for any favors with reference to the Government officials at St. Louis.

Immediately upon the opening of the court, Judge Chester Krum continued his argument for the defense, citing from a great number of authorities, both English and American, to show the incompetency of the evidence of accomplices which was uncorroborated. Special reference was made to the case of the United States vs. William Fullerton, who was tried in New-York in 1870, where the evidence was merely that of his accomplices, when the court intervened, after the testimony was in, and ordered the acquittal of the defendant. Judge Krum claimed that the court could not be satisfied, from the evidence before it, that McKee's connection with the Ring had been shown, and asked that the case be allowed to go no further.

Col. Brodhead, for the prosecution, followed Judge Krum, and said it was an absurdity to hold that the court, at this stage of the case, should stop the proceedings, exclude further testimony, tell the jury that the evidence thus far introduced was perjured, and instruct them that they could find no verdict. The same rules obtain in conspiracy trials as in other cases. The court is the judge of the competency and legality of the testimony, and if, at the end of the case, it is evident to the court there has been no legal testimony to prove the issue, then the jury can be instructed to acquit; but the court can give this instruction only on the ground that the testimony, even if true, does not sustain the issue. The counsel read numerous authorities to prove his position, and argued to show that conspiracy had, in this case, been established; that the defendant was connected with it, and that, therefore, the declarations of the conspirators were competent.

The real point at issue is whether the prosecution shall be permitted to introduce evidence to prove that Megrue gave money to John Leavenworth, at one time a collector of the Ring fund, but since dead, with instructions to pay it to McKee, and that Leavenworth subsequently reported to Megrue that he did pay it to McKee. The defense claim this is incompetent testimony, while the prosecution contend to the contrary, and assert the conspiracy was a continued act from 1871 to 1875; that everything in regard to its history is competent testimony. No single act is a completed offense; no declaration before or after any specific act which formed part of the general whole is irrelevant, &c.

Major Lucien Eaton then read an argument for the prosecution, and was followed by Judge Clover for the defense. The latter made a strong argument in behalf of his client, and spoke with a great deal of feeling and some excitement. The court will give its decision on the question to-morrow.

THE BLACK HILLS COUNTRY.

GLOWING ACCOUNTS FROM THE GOLD REGION—GEN. CUSTER'S STATEMENT NOT EXAGGERATED.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 24.—Special dispatches from Bismarck to the papers of this city contain glowing accounts from the Black Hills country. A party, carrying the mail between Bismarck and the Black Hills, had returned, and gave wonderful reports of the richness of the country. The reports are vouched for as thoroughly trustworthy. Twelve hundred men are now in that portion of the Black Hills through which rapid creeks run. The average diggings are $1 per hour to each man, and $137 were taken out in six hours by four men. The next day the same force took out in the same time $112. "California Joe" saw $34 taken out of one pan, there being one nugget worth $20. All of the returning party brought specimens of gold of splendid quality. They all agree in statements regarding the beauty and richness of the country, and say Custer's statement was not at all exaggerated. A large party is preparing to start from Bismarck for the Hills, and will take a large amount of goods. Bismarck merchants complain bitterly that the Pacific and Northern Railroad refuse to run trains to that place during the present open Winter, so that supplies for the Black Hills may be sent forward from that place, which is the nearest point to the best diggings.

THE ALABAMA STATE DEBT.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS TO LIQUIDATE AND ADJUST THE DEBT.

MONTGOMERY, Jan. 24.—Gov. Houston and Messrs. Lawler and Bethea, Commissioners to liquidate and adjust the debt of the State, reported to-day. Auditor Reynolds having kept no perfect record of the bonds issued or indorsed by the State, the Commissioners had to rely on such evidence as could be had without compulsion, to ascertain what bonds were not included in the Auditor's report. They report the debt of the State in round numbers as follows: Direct, $11,000,000; contingent, $19,000,000; total, $30,000,000. The assessed value of realty in the whole State is $160,000,000, and proportion of debt to real property one-fifth. The proposition of the Commissioners to the direct bondholders was accepted by holders of over $3,000,000, and it is believed that all others will do the same. The proposition to the holders of indorsed bonds was to take the roads and lands and deliver the bonds. Mr. M. W. Shagge, counsel for the foreign holders of bonds of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company accepted, subject to ratification by his clients, but the State issues them new thirty-year two per cent. bonds for $750,000 net. If carried out entire the State debt will be reduced to $10,000,000 or $12,000,000. The commission will be continued.

RIVER STEAMER SUNK.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 24.—The iron steamer Carondelet, from New-Orleans to this port, when passing Carroll Island, about eighteen miles below here, at 3 o'clock this morning, sunk in nine feet of water. She had about seven hundred tons of sugar aboard, but to what extent it is damaged it is not known. The boat can be raised.

The cargo of the Carondelet is reported to be worth $100,000, much of which, particularly sugar and salt, is either badly damaged or totally destroyed. The steamer is supposed to have struck the shaft of the Allegheny, which sunk in 1857. There is no insurance on the boat. Salvor No. 9 has gone down to pump her out.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—Jan. 24.

SENATE.

Senator JONES, of Nevada, was in his seat to-day for the first time this session.

CIRCUIT COURTS MEETING.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, from the Judiciary Committee, reported, with amendments, the Senate bill fixing the time of holding the Circuit Court of the United States for the Districts of California, Oregon, and Nevada. Passed.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD ACTS.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Iowa, from the Judiciary Committee, reported, without amendment, the bill declaring the true intent and meaning of the Union Pacific Railroad acts. It provides that none of the acts shall be construed to authorize any subsidy or land grant to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, or the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Company for any extension of road in excess of one hundred miles next to the Missouri River. Placed on the calendar.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH RULE.

Mr. MERRIMON, of North Carolina, from the Committee on Rules, reported adversely on the resolution submitted by Mr. Morton to amend the twenty-fifth rule so that it should be necessary to state in the record and journal that unanimous consent was asked and obtained to introduce a bill without previous notice, and recommended that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. So ordered. He also reported from the same committee an order directing that the form of entry hereafter shall be: "Mr. —— obtained leave to bring in a bill." Agreed to.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. MORTON, of Indiana—To establish a mint for the coinage of gold and silver at Indianapolis, in the State of Indiana, and appropriating certain Government grounds and buildings to the use of the same, and also money for the purpose of the necessary machinery. Also a bill for the relief of the widow of Lovell H. Rousseau, late Brigadier General, United States Army.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. KELLEY, of Oregon, from the Committee on Railroads, reported, with amendments, the Senate bill to extend the time for the construction and completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, said certain papers purporting to be the credentials of Mr. Eustis as Senator of the United States from Louisiana, were presented in the Senate the other day, and laid on the table. He moved that they now be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Agreed to.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT TO MR. FERRY.

Mr. EATON, of Connecticut, gave notice that on Wednesday, of next week, he would submit to the Senate resolutions of respect to the memory of his late colleague, Mr. Ferry.

THE ALCOHOLIC LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, called up the Senate bill to provide for a commission on the subject of the alcoholic liquor traffic. He said this bill was the same in substance as the bill passed by the Senate at the last session on the same subject. The bill had been reported by the Finance Committee in accordance with the request of a large number of petitioners.

Mr. BOGY, of Missouri, said he was opposed to such bills being brought before Congress. A matter of this nature should be legislated upon by the States. Congress was gradually drawing from the States all matters of legislation, and assuming to pass upon them, and thus doing great injustice to the States.

THE MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.

Pending the discussion the morning hour expired, and the chair laid before the Senate the unfinished business—being the resolution of Mr. Morton in regard to the recent election in Mississippi. Mr. Morton said his health was in such a condition that he would not be able to continue his remarks to-day.

THE TREASURY INVESTIGATION.

Mr. DAVIS, of West Virginia, called up the resolution submitted by him a few days ago in regard to the investigation of the books and accounts of the Treasury Department, the pending question being on the motion of Mr. Edmunds to amend the resolution so as to have the investigation made by the Committee on Finance instead of a special committee.

Mr. DAVIS said he expected to show that the statements made by him in his former remarks were fully sustained by all the facts and figures, and that the explanations of several Senators, and especially the Senator from Massachusetts, [Mr. Boutwell,] were not well founded, and could not be sustained by the financial reports. He [Mr. Davis] again quoted from the financial reports, and argued that they had been changed, and that the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. Boutwell] had not noticed several items which he [Mr. Davis] referred to in his former remarks. In conclusion, he said the matters he had presented demanded prompt investigation and correction. At first nearly all Senators were in favor of a special committee making the investigation. Now it was proposed to have it made by the Finance Committee, a majority of the members of which were favorable to the Administration. Surely that would be sending the child to an unfriendly nurse.

The question being on the amendment of Mr. Edmunds to strike out the special committee and insert the Committee on Finance, so that the investigation shall be made by the latter committee, it was agreed to—yeas, 28; nays, 22, Mr. Booth, of California, voting with the Democrats in the negative. The resolution as amended was then agreed to.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, the preamble alleging that there were discrepancies in the accounts of the Treasury, &c., was laid on the table. The resolution as agreed to is as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to investigate the books and accounts of the Treasury Department, particularly with reference to discrepancies and alterations in amounts and figures that have been made in them, especially in the annual statements of Government revenue collected, and the public debt contained in said reports; and if any such discrepancies and alterations be found to exist, to report the same and the extent and nature thereof, the years wherein they occur, by what authority made, and, if any, the reasons that induced them; and to report generally such other and further information bearing upon the subject as to them may seem best; and that said committee have power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, presented the memorial of Gen. John A. Dix and others in favor of the United States purchasing the pictures of the House of Representatives executed by the late Prof. Morse.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION RESUMED.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for a commission on the subject of the alcoholic liquor traffic.

Mr. SHERMAN said this bill had been fully debated at the late session of the Senate. The expense involved in the proposed investigation was not over ten thousand dollars, and the result of it would be a vast amount of useful information. He believed that an inquiry of this kind, made by sensible men, would be of great use. No State could make the investigation, because none had the command of statistics to prosecute the inquiry.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, said in his opinion this is not the way, nor was this the proper place to treat the subject. If the investigation was to be made to procure information in regard to the taxation of liquors, it was unnecessary, as the Secretary of the Treasury already had the fullest information in regard to the matter. No question was of more importance than that of regulating the use and abuse of intoxicating drinks; but it could not be dealt with safely by legislation based upon sentimentality. There was a domain of morals, and a domain of law. He argued that this matter was within the province of the State Governments, and could not be treated by the United States, and said that this aggrandizement of the powers of the State by the Federal Government was one of the radical evils of our time. He would vote against the bill, believing that legislation to reform the vice of intemperance only increased the evil. He submitted an amendment instructing the commission to inquire whether the use of opium as a substitute for alcoholic drinks had not become more general in consequence of legislation.

Mr. SHERMAN said the use of spirituous liquors was the cause of crime in all parts of the world, and caused beggary and poverty. This vice was almost universal, and it seemed to him that the Congress of the United States might well give the subject full and fair examination. He was not in favor of prohibitory laws, but he believed the passage of this bill would promote the common good, and Congress had the right to pass it.

Mr. BAYARD said any physician could show where coercive laws had been passed to prevent the sale of liquors as a beverage the use of opium had become more general, and that was far more injurious than liquor.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, spoke in favor of the bill.

The amendment of Mr. Bayard was rejected.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, said while the whole question regulating the sale of intoxicating drinks belonged primarily to the States, he could see that this bill was for the good of the whole country, and the inquiry proposed should be made. The Government authorized the manufacture and importation of alcoholic liquors, and surely Congress had the right to inquire into a subject which brought revenue to the Government. The inquiry should be made as to the moral, social, and economic aspect of the liquor traffic. The question was not a new one at all. At the close of the Revolutionary War, and for two or three decades after, the people of this country drank more liquor per capita than those of any country on the face of the earth; and whoever would take the pains to look into history would see that it was in consequence of the Government raising a revenue from alcoholic liquors. In the year 1800 there were 13,000 retail licenses issued, and intemperance grew so that it soon came to pass that we were denominated over the civilized world as a nation of drunkards. When the Government of Great Britain encouraged the importation and manufacture of alcoholic liquors, retail shops were opened, crime was increased, and the prisons were filled. In this country a hundred million gallons were manufactured annually.

Mr. SHERMAN—Besides the crooked whisky. [Laughter.]

Mr. MORRILL, continuing, asked what became of this great quantity. It was used by 40,000,000 people, and by it they were poisoned. Pauperism, crime, beggary, want, and death was the result. Three-fourths of the pauperism was attributable directly or indirectly to the use of intoxicating liquors. Congress had the right to inquire into the matter. The use of liquor was the gigantic crime of crimes in this country.

Pending discussion the Senate, on motion of Mr. Sargent, at 4:15 P. M., went into executive session, and after a short time the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER proceeded to call the States for bills, under which call the following bills among others were introduced and referred:

By Mr. WOOD, of New-York—To provide for the suspension of the sinking fund until 1880. Also, to amend the act authorizing the funding of the National debt.

By Mr. CHITTENDEN, of New-York—To fund the legal tender debt of the United States.

By Mr. WHITEHOUSE, of New-York—For funding legal tender notes into forty year four per cent. gold bonds to the amount of $400,000,000 at a rate not to exceed $3,000,000 a month.

By Mr. LAPHAM, of New-York—Fixing the first Monday of January for the time of the meeting of Congress. Also, a constitutional amendment proposing to change the commencement of the Presidential term from March 4, to May 1.

By Mr. A. S. WILLIAMS, of Michigan—A constitutional amendment prohibiting Senators and Representatives from soliciting appointments to or removals from office, and providing a civil service commission.

By Mr. WILSON, of Iowa—A constitutional amendment providing that the term of office of Representatives shall commence on the 1st of January instead of the 4th of March.

By Mr. JACOBS, of Washington Territory—For restoration to the public domain of land in Washington Territory granted to the Northern Pacific Railroad.

By Mr. STONE, of Missouri—A resolution instructing the Post Office Committee to investigate the straw-bid system. Adopted.

CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY.

Mr. WHITTHORNE, of Tennessee, offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the fund arising out of the proceeds of captured or abandoned property.

The House refused to suspend the rules, and the resolution was not adopted.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENT.

Mr. MORRISON, of Illinois, introduced a bill preparatory to the redemption of United States notes and the resumption of specie payment. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury to retain coin in the Treasury until it shall amount to thirty per cent. of the outstanding legal-tender notes, and in the meantime to suspend the Resumption bill until after the 1st of January, 1879. It also requires the national banks to retain the coin interest received on its bonds deposited to secure circulation to the amount of their legal reserves, and such sum in addition thereto as with the legal reserves shall equal thirty per cent. of their circulation—which amount of thirty per cent. the banks are to retain as security for the redemption in coin of their circulation. It also repeals the legal-tender provision from the time that the banks have thirty per cent. in coin of their circulation.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

Mr. HURLBUT, of Illinois, introduced a bill to cheapen the transportation of freight between the Atlantic and the Ohio or Mississippi Valleys. It provides for the appointment of five commissioners who are to be the operators of the proposed railroad line, and who are to subscribe for all the stock in trust for the United States, and to hold the voting power forever, and to manage (with two directors of their own selection) the entire business of the corporation, thus making it, strictly speaking, a Government road. The stock certificates are to be used for construction expenses, and are to be received in payment of freight after the completion of the road, which is to be done in six years. The Government is to receive an only mortgage on the road and fixtures, (except rolling stock,) and is to guarantee five per cent. interest on $12,000 per mile on forty-six years construction bonds. These bonds are not to issue until double the amount to be guaranteed has been actually expended on each section. The corporation is also to mortgage to the Government as Trustee, its rolling stock at $3,000 per mile, and to issue thirty-four years equipment bonds at five per cent. No bonds are to be sold for less than ninety-five per cent. The sum of $15,000 per mile is to be obtained on five per cent. interest-bearing stock, payable in sixteen years, which stock is to be received in payment of freight at the rate of not less than $3,675,000 per annum. The equipment at the outset is to consist of 875 locomotives and 17,500 cars. One-third of all the work done and the materials furnished is to be paid for in this coupon stock at par. It is estimated that the road will cost $30,000 per mile of single track, making its cost $135,000,000, of which the United States is to guarantee the interest on $42,000,000 at five per cent.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Mr. WILLARD, of Michigan, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Civil Service Reform to inquire what legislation is necessary to prevent the solicitation of appointment to office and removals therefrom by Senators and members of Congress.

THE SPECIE IN THE TREASURY.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to this House what amount of specie was in the Treasury on the 31st of December, 1875, designating the amount of gold and silver respectively; also the amount of silver purchased under the provisions of the act approved Jan. 14, 1875, entitled "An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments," stating the date of the several purchases, the price paid for each, and what amount of the cost, if any, of such purchases of silver has been paid for from the surplus revenue of the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and what amount of five per cent. bonds bearing gold interest have been sold or disposed of for the purpose of providing means for the payment of said silver, the date of the several issues of said bonds respectively, the amount of interest that has been paid thereon, and the amount that will have accrued but remains unpaid on the day preceding the date of the report made in response to this resolution.

THE PACIFIC MAIL SUBSIDY.

Mr. MORRISON, of Illinois, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a resolution that the papers which were laid before the House, and the testimony taken before the Committee of Ways and means, of last Congress, in regard to the Pacific Mail Subsidy, be taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to inquire what action should be taken by the House with reference to the persons, now members of the House, who are charged with complicity in the corrupt use of money for that purpose, or with giving false testimony in relation thereto. Adopted.

THE DISTRICT BONDS.

Mr. BUCKNER, of Missouri, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill directing the Commissioners for the District to transfer to the Treasurer of the United States for the payment of the interest on the 3.65 bonds due on Feb. 1 next, $222,797 from any unexpended appropriations heretofore made by Congress, or from any revenues derived from taxation, provided that all certificates heretofore issued by the Board of Audit—including those converted into 3.65 bonds, and those not so converted—and all certificates hereafter to be issued by the Board of Audit shall not exceed in the aggregate $15,000,000.

Mr. RANDALL remarked that the amount already issued was $14,209,000, and he was opposed to allowing that amount to be increased.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, moved to amend by striking out the figures $222,797 and inserting the words, "the sum necessary to pay the same." The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WOOD, of New-York, inquired of Mr. Buckner whether his committee had considered the question whether the Government was liable for these bonds, to a greater amount than was due at the time of the passage of the law.

Mr. BUCKNER replied that the committee had not inquired into that question. It was supposed that the amount, when the bill passed, would not exceed $8,300,000, but it had gone far beyond that amount.

Mr. RANDALL moved to amend by limiting the amount of the 3.65 bonds to $14,300,000, and, in discussing his amendment, he denounced the extravagance of the Commissioners.

Mr. WOOD, of New-York, questioned whether the House was not, in the passage of this bill, (which authorized indirectly the payment of interest upon these bonds in excess of the amount originally authorized,) recognizing the obligation of the Government to pay the principal and interest on the bonds thus issued in excess.

Mr. BUCKNER replied that that question was not necessarily involved in this bill, and that, therefore, he did not intend to discuss it. It was a serious question whether the Government was not bound to pay the bonds illegally issued. This bill provided that the interest should be paid out of the money in the United States Treasury, and collected from the revenues of the district, so that it would be in exact compliance with the requirements of law. It was in the interest of law and justice that this bill should be passed at once, and that the Commissioners should have authority, if they did not have it now, to use money now in the Treasury for the payment of this interest.

Mr. RANDALL remarked that they had that power now, and he was not willing to take any step which would increase the obligation of the Government in the matter.

Mr. BUCKNER said that this bill did not increase the obligation of the Government in that connection.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to strike out the proviso limiting the amount of 3-65 bonds and inserting in lieu of it the following proviso: "And any further issue of 3.65 bonds is hereby prohibited."

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. TUCKER, of Virginia, offered the following amendment:

"And provided further, that nothing herein contained shall involve the Government of the United States in any obligation to pay the principal or interest of any bonds that have been issued contrary to, or not in pursuance of, law."

Agreed to.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, offered an amendment reserving from the provisions of the bill the revenue received for school purposes. Adopted. The bill as amended was then passed.

A REAL ESTATE INVESTIGATION.

Mr. GLOVER, of Missouri, offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the nature and history of what is known as the "Real Estate Pool," in which Jay Cooke & Co. were interested. Adopted.

EXPENDITURES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The Speaker announced the appointment of the following additional members on the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice: Messrs. Durham, of Kentucky; Cochrane, of Pennsylvania; McMahon, of Ohio, and Conger, of Michigan.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC LEGISLATION OF 1871.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether improper and fraudulent means were resorted to in order to influence legislation on the Texas Pacific Railroad bill of the 3d of March, 1871, and whether contracts and combinations were subsequently entered into by the company in violation of that act. Adopted.

The House then, at 4:30 o'clock P. M., adjourned.

LAW REPORTS.

THE LAW OF PROCEDURE.

OPINION OF JUDGE SWAYNE IN THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Below is printed a letter from Mr. Austin Abbott, regarding procedure in the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, under the act of 1872, to which is appended the opinion of Judge Swayne considering the question:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You have recently noticed an important question in regard to procedure, (in cases other than in equity or admiralty,) in the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, as affected by the act of 1872. The Supreme Court of the United States have recently considered this question in the case of Nudd vs. Burrows, and your professional readers will be interested in an extract from the opinion, below. The cause came before the court on a writ of error, to review the proceedings on the trial of a suit brought by an assignee in bankruptcy to recover, against creditors of the bankrupt, money and property alleged to have been received by them from the bankrupt by way of fraudulent preference within four months before the petition in bankruptcy was filed. The action was of a common law nature, and was tried before a jury.

AUSTIN ABBOTT.

OPINION OF JUDGE SWAYNE.

"The last assignment relates to alleged errors of the court in matters of practice. Before the Judge began his charge to the jury, the counsel for the defendants requested him in giving it to conform in all things to the practice of the courts of record and the law of the State. This he refused to do. He also refused to allow the jury to take with them to their room the written instructions he had given them, and likewise, the account book, bills of lading, and additional papers which had been introduced in evidence other than the depositions. To each of these refusals the defendants excepted.

The practice act of Illinois provides that the court in charging the jury shall instruct them only as to the law of the case; that no instructions shall be given unless reduced to writing; that instructions asked shall not be modified by the court, except in writing; that the instructions shall be taken by the jury in their retirement and returned with the verdict, and that papers read in evidence, other than depositions, may be carried from the Bar by the jury. 1 Gross' Stat., 289. It is declared by the act of Congress of June 1, 1872, section 5, "That the practice, pleadings, and forms and modes of proceeding in civil causes, other than equity and admiralty causes, in the circuit and district courts, shall conform, as near as may be," to the same things "existing at the time in the courts of record of the State within which such circuit and district courts are held."

The purpose of the provision is apparent upon its face. No analysis is necessary to reach it. It was to bring about uniformity in the law of procedure in the Federal and State courts of the same locality. It had its origin in the code enactments of many of the States. While in the Federal tribunals the common law pleadings, forms, and practice were adhered to, in the State courts of the same district the simpler forms of the local code prevailed. This involved the necessity on the part of the bar of studying two distinct systems of remedial law, and of practicing according to the wholly dissimilar requirements of both. The inconvenience of such a state of things is obvious. The evil was a serious one. It was the aim of the provision in question to remove it. This was done by bringing about the conformity in the courts of the United States which it prescribes. The remedy was complete. The personal administration by the Judge of his duties while sitting upon the bench was not complained of. No one objected or sought a remedy in that direction. We see nothing in the act to warrant the conclusion that it was intended to have such an application. If the proposition of the counsel for the plaintiff in error be correct, the powers of the Judge, as defined by the common law, were largely trenched upon.

A statute claimed to work this effect must be strictly construed. But no severity of construction is necessary to harmonize the language employed with the view we have expressed. The identity required is to be in "the practice, pleadings, and forms and modes of proceeding." The personal conduct and administration of the Judge in the discharge of his separate functions is, in our judgment, neither practice, pleading, nor a form nor mode of proceeding within the meaning of those terms as found in the context. The subject of these exceptions is, therefore, not within the act as we understand it. There are certain powers inherent in the judicial office. How far the legislative department of the Government can impair them or dictate the manner of their exercise are interesting questions, but it is unnecessary in this case to consider them.—Houston vs. Williams, 13 Cal., 24.

The judgment of the Circuit Court is affirmed.

SUITS AGAINST THE CITY.

A VERDICT FOR THE PLAINTIFF IN ONE CASE—OTHER ACTIONS.

Frank Duffy brought suit against the City for $250, being three months' salary as one of the Croton Water Police in October, November, and December, 1872. The case was brought to trial before Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Circuit, Part III., yesterday. The defense interposed was that the claim had been disallowed by the Board of Audit. The counsel for the City also endeavored to show that Duffy did no more work in the three months than to report for duty every morning, and that on only one occasion did he report an infraction of the Croton water laws. The jury gave a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $321, being the full amount claimed with interest and costs.

The General Term of the Supreme Court heard yesterday the argument in the case of Walter R. Wood and Charles P. Williams against the City. The plaintiffs sue to recover for a load of stone used in the building of the Third District Civil Court. The complaint was dismissed by Judge Lawrence, on the ground that the case came under the ruling in the Maximilian case recently decided, the work being in charge of Commissioners for whom the City is not liable. On the appeal it is claimed that the work being done and being for the benefit of the City, and furthermore having been done with the latter's assent, they are responsible, no matter who made the contract. Decision was reserved.

Argument was had in the General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday in the case of John De Wint Hook and others, against the City, the decision of the court being reserved. The plaintiff brings the appeal from a judgment in his favor for $7,223, obtained in the court below. He claims $15,000 damages to property caused by the Church street extension. His property was sold for $1,500 by the Commissioners. The City claims that their duty ended when they paid out $73,000 on the awards made by the Commissioners, and that the awards covered both the land taken and the buildings torn down in the work. The plaintiff, however, urges that the award made to him, with others, covered only the value of the land.

The suit of Jacob Weber against the City is now on trial before Judge Van Brunt and a jury in the Court of Common Pleas, Part II. The plaintiff sues to recover $21,474 41, with interest, for services rendered and materials furnished toward the improvements on the Centre Market Armory in 1873.

THE RIGHT TO LIGHT AND AIR.

DECISION BY JUDGE SEDGWICK IN THE CASE OF THE CONGREGATION CHEBRA MIKRA KODESH AGAINST TITUS AND OTHERS.

Judge Sedgwick, in the Special Term of the Superior Court, rendered a decision yesterday in the case of the Congregation Chebra Mikra Kodesh against Eliza A. Titus and others, which involved, to some extent, the rights of lessees of buildings to light and air as incidents attached to the ownership of real estate. These rights are upheld by the Judge, who says, however, that in the case of windows overlooking the land of another the injury attending a deprivation of them is merely ideal or imaginary. The light and air which they admit are not the subjects of property beyond the moment of actual occupancy, and for overlooking one's privacy no action can be maintained. It is still true that there may be, under circumstances sufficient to create them, an easement and a servitude of air and light. In this State, when these exist, they have all the attributes that they had in England; although it is true that those circumstances which in England were said to give rise to these rights do not give rise to them here because the relations of one piece of property to another in this country are not the same as they are in England. Chiefly it is held that the fact that a light is upon the land of another for twenty years and more cannot give rise to a right to maintain that light as against the adjoining owner.

In the present case it appeared that George H. Titus was the Assignee and owner of a lease for twenty-one years, with covenants of renewal, of a lot in Chrystie street. On this lot there were buildings upon the front and buildings upon the rear, with a space between. In February, 1849, Titus made a lease to William B. Miles and Abial Miles for the term of nineteen years. This did not, unlike the former lease, have in it a covenant of renewal; but there was a covenant that at the end of the nineteen years, which was also the end of the first term of twenty-one years in the original lease, Titus should pay to Miles, as the value of a building upon the premises, whatever sum the original lessors paid Titus for the same. The plaintiff derives its right from the Messrs. Miles. The premises described in the lease to the latter, so far as the present controversy is concerned, were the buildings and premises across the rear of lots Nos. 61 and 63 Chrystie street, and the land on which the same stands. In a subsequent litigation, by which the present defendant, Titus, is bound, it was adjudged that Messrs. Miles, by virtue of their lease, succeeded, so far as the premises leased to them were concerned, to a right of renewal of their lease under the covenants of the original lease, and such lease in renewal was adjudged to be made. The situation of the premises when Titus leased to the Messrs. Miles was as follows: The houses front and rear were let in rooms. The front of the rear house was upon the space between the buildings. The title to this space was left in Titus. The front door and front windows were upon this space. The Messrs. Miles had a way of necessity over this space, which lay so as to connect with an alley-way at the side of the front building. There is no proof that the rear building had other windows or doors, but this, if proved, would not be a controlling fact. The places for the windows and door were the ordinary and usual places in this City. The air and light which were necessary to the use and occupation, (which were the things granted by the lease,) as matter of fact at the time of the lease, came over the open space in front through these windows and doors. Judge Sedgwick infers, as matter of fact, that at the time of leasing and when leased the rear building had an easement of light and air, the burden of which was borne by the open space; and also that it was the common intention of Titus and Miles that the rear building should continue to enjoy the air and light over the open space. Titus assigned his ownership to the present defendant after the lease to Miles. Judge Sedgwick holds that the defendant cannot use her land so as to destroy the benefits enjoyed by the rear building, and therefore decides that the injunction obtained in the case should be continued, but so modified as to restrain the defendants from obstructing, in any manner, the light and air over the open space through the windows. E. S. Babcock appeared for the plaintiff; Miller and Van Volkenburgh for the defendants.

STATE COURTS AND PATENT RIGHTS.

THE SUIT OF OTTO AGAINST REYNDERS DECIDED BY JUDGE SEDGWICK IN FAVOR OF THE PLAINTIFF.

Judge Sedgwick, in the Special Term of the Superior Court, rendered a decision yesterday in the case of Ferdinand G. Otto against John Reynders. The plaintiff and defendant formerly composed the firm of Otto & Reynders, dealers in surgical instruments, but dissolved their copartnership some time ago. The plaintiff was made assignee at the time of the dissolution, and brought the present action against the defendant to compel the latter, who had an apparent title to a patent for an invention made by Andrew Leiter, of Vienna, to transfer the same and make the whole title complete in the plaintiff as Assignee. During the progress of the suit an injunction was prayed for by the plaintiff to prevent the defendant from selling the patent. The latter opposed it on the ground that the Superior Court, in which the action was pending, was a State court and had no jurisdiction, inasmuch as the United States courts claimed and exercised exclusive jurisdiction in cases arising under the United States Bankrupt laws. The plaintiff, in reply, admitted this, but urged that it did not apply to the case, the genuineness of the patent being beyond question, and the only question being as to the ownership of the property in it. Though the State courts, therefore, had no power to enjoin the defendants, as final relief from selling the articles, they could nevertheless do so as relief *pendente lite*, or during the pendency of the action, they having control over the person of the defendant and over the property. Judge Sedgwick granted the injunction, and Judge Van Vorst, in the Supreme Court, subsequently sustained his action. The original suit was then brought to trial before Judge Sedgwick, who has just rendered a decision in favor of the plaintiff. In his opinion, Judge Sedgwick holds that, excepting the assignment of the patent from Leiter, the form of which was framed by the agent of the firm, Leiter manifested no intention to give to each partner severally several undivided interests. The plaintiff and defendant, therefore, held their paper title for the benefit of the firm as such. It was an asset of the firm, the same as real property bought with firm money, for firm purposes, in the name of the individual partners. Creditors of the firm could compel the appropriation of the patent to the payment of firm debts before the creditors of the individual partners could use the undivided interests to pay the individual debts. Under the articles of dissolution, the defendant must assign his paper title to this asset of the firm. Judgment is therefore ordered for the plaintiff. E. S. Babcock appeared for the plaintiff, and Brown & Rabe and A. Von Briesen for the defendant.

COURT NOTES.

In the Surrogate's Court yesterday, in the matter of the contest of the will of the late James Dillon, the objections were withdrawn and the will admitted to probate.

Francis F. Marshall, doing business with his wife Louisa, at No. 364 Bowery, under the name of L. Shaw, (Mrs. Marshall's former husband,) was placed on trial before Judge Gildersleeve yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, charged with arson. The case had not been concluded when the court adjourned.

A number of the petit jurors in attendance at the Court of General Sessions presented to Judge Gildersleeve yesterday a complaint against the filthy and unhealthy condition of the retiring room, Judge Gildersleeve replied that he entirely sympathized with the jurors, and had given directions to have a larger room prepared for their use.

Judge Blatchford yesterday rendered a decision in the United States District Court, in the case of Nathan W. Poland against the Maryland Coal Company, an action brought to recover ninety cents per ton on 601 tons of coal, the difference between $2 50 and $1 60 per ton, the former being the alleged rate at which coal was to be taken from Georgetown, D. C., to Boston and Weymouth, Mass. The libel is dismissed withcosts.

Miller Pratt, Captain of the schooner E. G. Knight, charged with smuggling 6,000 cigars into this port, was brought up before United States Commissioner Osborn, yesterday afternoon, for examination. George B. Airy, the mate of the vessel, was the only witness called, who testified that the barrels containing the cigars were brought to the vessel by Capt. Babb, of the schooner Jessie Elizabeth, the latter remarking that one contained oranges and the other cigars. Owing to the absence of Capt. Williams the further examination of the case was continued until to-morrow at 12 M.

The case of Emma Heilbuth against the New-York Life Insurance Company, which was on trial last week before Judge Speir, in Part II. of the Superior Court, was settled yesterday, the defendants agreeing to pay fifty per cent. of the claim. The suit was brought to recover $5,000 due on a policy obtained by the husband of the plaintiff, who died in March, 1874. The company urged in defense that Heilbuth had not made correct answers to the questions put to him at the time of making the application and that the policy was in consequence void.

An interesting point was decided by Judge Van Brunt, in Part II. of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, in the suit of Lynch against Rinaldo. The plaintiff, it appears, purchased some real estate from the defendant. The property at the time of purchase was subject to a mortgage of $8,000, on which four months' interest was then due. At the end of two months demand was made on the plaintiff for the six months' interest. Being compelled to pay the amount, the plaintiff brought suit against Rinaldo to compel him to pay four months' interest. Judge Van Brunt dismissed the complaint.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—In the Court of Appeals the following cases were heard to-day: No. 51, Weismer vs. the Village of Douglass; argument resumed and concluded; No. 131, The Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, appellant, vs. Elanor Kashaw, et al., respondents; argued by S. Hand, of counsel for appellant, and by J. Lawrence Smith for respondent; ordered that the further argument of the cause be postponed to enable the respondent to move at the General Term for the amendment of the order, or for such relief as he may deem necessary; No. 140, George M. Rounds, by his guardian, respondent, vs. the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, appellant; argued by Francis Kernan, of counsel for appellant, and by E. H. Prindle for respondent; No. 150, George D. Lord, et al., appellant, vs. John R. Thomas, respondent; argued by George F. Danforth, of counsel for respondent, and submitted for appellant; No. 154, Horace Marsh, respondent, vs. The town of Little Valley, appellant; submitted; No. 27, John H. V. Arnold et al., Executors, &c., appellants, vs. Charles M. Nichols, impleaded, &c., respondent; argued by B. K. Phelps, of counsel for appellant, and by W. H. Wait for respondent.

Proclamation made and court adjourned.

The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Tuesday, Jan. 25: Nos. 137, 357, 149, 141, 75, 86, 90, 95.

THE TWEED CASE POSTPONED.

The trial of the Tweed $1,000,000 suit was yesterday postponed until Feb. 7, by Judge Westbrook, in the Supreme Court, Circuit, Part II. The jurors were in attendance at the opening of the court yesterday, as were also a large number of spectators who had gathered in anticipation of seeing the case finally begun. As soon as Judge Westbrook made his appearance he was saluted by a reputed lunatic named Kirschman, who began a rambling harangue about the case, and various other topics. He desired to present a petition to the court, which he read in spite of all the efforts made to prevent his doing so. In this document he urged that the counsel should be adjudged mentally incompetent to try the case or any other, and made some extremely absurd and comical uses of a few law phrases, which excited much merriment. He was finally subdued, after which Judge Westbrook announced that he would have to postpone the case in consequence of the severe illness of Mrs. David Dudley Field, which rendered Mr. Field's constant attendance on her necessary. The delay, he said, was very unfortunate for himself, as his circuit at Albany, which had been set down for yesterday, was postponed by him for a week. He had, however, telegraphed to Albany, stating that he would be there and hold court to-day. Under these circumstances he would have to postpone the trial of the case for two weeks.

THE LUDLOW STREET JAIL BAR-ROOM.

William Watson, acting Warden of Ludlow Street Jail, charged with retailing liquors and cigars in the jail without paying a special license, was brought before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday morning for examination. The first witness examined was John C. Mullin, who, under the name of John Smith, was committed by Commissioner Shields on the 17th inst., upon a charge of having in his possession a quantity of unstamped cigars. He testified on direct examination that he purchased liquors and cigars in the jail of a prisoner named Oppenheimer, who had a bar in his cell. The cross-examination by A. H. Purdy, who appeared for the defense, disclosed the fact that the arrest of the witness was made for the purpose of procuring evidence against the Warden. Mullin said he knew he was to be arrested on the charge above named, having made this arrangement at the instance of Deputy United States Marshal Crowley, and while in the jail he kept account of the liquors and cigars he purchased. One bottle of liquor which he bought under a pretense that he could not sleep without it, he handed to Crowley, when he was released the day following on his own recognizance, and he also offered during the examination two cigars which he bought under the same circumstance. A further examination will be had to-morrow at 1 P. M.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

DECISIONS RENDERED YESTERDAY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Supreme Court to-day rendered decisions in the following cases:

No. 61.—*The Western Union Telegraph Company vs. The Western and Atlantic Railroad Company.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Georgia.—This was a contest concerning a line of telegraph along the road of the railroad company which is holds under the State of Georgia. The State claimed to have purchased the line and its appurtenances from the telegraph company, and averred ownership. The telegraph company claimed that the contract was one of lease only, and the question was of the proper construction of the contract. The court below sustained the position of the State, dismissing the bill. This court holds that the State did not purchase, but that the contract was for the use of the line, its batteries, &c., the ownership remaining in the telegraph company. The defendant company is held to be concluded by the rights of the State, under which it holds, and can use the property only as the State was entitled to use it under the contract, and so long as the road gets the benefit of the contract by the use of the wire, &c., it must abide also by the terms of the contract in other respects. Decree reversed with directions to refer the case to a Master, to state an account on the terms of the contract between the State and the telegraph company and between the complainant and defendant for the time the defendant has used the wire put up under the contract, and to render a decree for that amount. Mr. Justice Miller delivered the opinion.

Stroll et al. vs. Rutherford.—Error to the Supreme Court of the District.—This was a suit brought on a lease made by Dr. Gurley and others representing a church extension committee. There was a verdict for the plaintiff at the trial, but the General Term reversed the case and ordered a judgment for the defendant on the ground that there was no authority for the lease, as it showed upon its face that the committee had no title to the premises. This court reverses that judgment, directing a judgment to be entered upon the verdict, holding that every reasonable presumption is to be made in favor of the validity of the lease, and that there is nothing in the recitals inconsistent with the holding of the legal title by the committee in trust to enable them the better to discharge their duties toward the property of the church. The act done pre-supposes the prior act necessary to give it validity, and it is a fair inference from the language used that the lessors had such an estate or title in trust as would warrant the giving of the lease, and would render it valid. According to the view below, it is said that the lessee could not only have occupied the premises without performing his covenants, but at the end of the term he could have held possession in defiance of the lessors. This would be contrary to reason, justice, and the law. Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion.

No. 51.—*Mississippi and Missouri Railroad vs. Cromwell.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court of Iowa.—This bill was filed to compel the railroad company to transfer to the complainant in its books and to issue to him a certificate for certain shares of stock which he claimed to have purchased at a sale on execution. The court hold that as the stock of the company had become worthless, and had gone with its franchises and the small percentage the stockholders had expected to realize, and consequently it could have been nothing but an empty name, kept afloat only for speculative purposes, the proceeding is not such as should recommend it to a court of equity. The parties to such a transaction ought at least to be left to their remedies at law. A court of equity, it is said, should have no sympathy with any such contrivances to gain a contingent or speculative advantage if such was sought. Reversed, with directions to dismiss the bill. Mr. Justice Bradley delivered the opinion.

No. 74.—*Kittredge, Administratrix, vs. Roce and Husband.*—Error to the Circuit Court for Louisiana.—This was an action by Mrs. Roce and her husband to recover, on two promissory notes, given to Dr. Kittredge, deceased, former husband of the administratrix and father of the plaintiff, in settlement of the latter's share of her mother's estate, the first wife of the doctor. The judgment was against the administratrix as such, and also as the tutrix of the minor children, against the objection that the suit could not be maintained against her in those capacities, and if it could the claim was barred by limitation. The judgment is here affirmed, the court holding that the first objection is one of form rather than of substance, and remarking that in common law actions it is not usual to render two distinct judgments against executors in their personal and official capacities. The community of interests is liable and the judgment is correct. The objection as to the limitation, it is said, is not presented in the record, and it is not considered. Mr. Justice Bradley delivered the opinion.

No. 73.—*Willis et al. vs. H. B. Claflin & Co.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois. This was a suit by Claflin & Co. as assignees of certain promissory notes against the plaintiffs in error as assignors on their contract of assignment under the Illinois statute, which makes them liable if due diligence is used as against the maker in case a suit against him would be availing, and he is within the jurisdiction. On the trial it was observed that the makers had been adjudicated bankrupts in Wisconsin, and that they were insolvent when the notes became due. Such evidence was received against the objection of the assignors, the court holding it admissible under a general declaration of insolvency, and the ruling is affirmed here. Mr. Justice Davis delivered the opinion.

No. 892.—*Williams vs. United States.*—Appeal from the District Court for California. Some fifteen years ago the claimants obtained a judgment from the Land Commissioners confirming their title to the land known as the Arrogoda la Saguna in Santa Cruz County, Cal., and in the proceeding the word "sites" was translated "league" instead of "place." Hence the title was for a league of land, with a boundary given. They now petitioned to have the word corrected so as to give them "the place" known by the name stated without being limited to a league, claiming that the grant was for the entire place. The court held that the decision of the Land Commissioners was never legally transferred to the District Court so as to give it jurisdiction of the case, and the claimants having acquiesced so long in the decree as made, were without legal remedy. This court affirm that decree, finding no error. Mr. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion.

No. 67.—*Ives & Green vs. Hamilton, Administrativ.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Michigan.—This was the affirmance of a judgment sustaining a patent to Hamilton for an improvement in saw mills, and against the plaintiffs in error for an infringement. It is held that the improvement was novel and the proper subject of a patent, and that the specifications were sufficient. Mr. Justice Bradley delivered the opinion.

No. 730.—*Otis et al. vs. Cullum.*—Error to the Circuit Court for Kansas.—In this case the defendant in error is sued as the Receiver of the First National Bank of Topeka, Kan., to recover the value of certain Topeka securities sold by the bank to the plaintiffs in error. The judgment below was that there could be no recovery as the plaintiffs purchased the securities of their own motion without representation of the bank. That judgment is here affirmed, the Court remarking that the plaintiffs got exactly what they intended to buy and did buy without guaranty. Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion.

No. 126.—*Forsythe vs. Kimball, assignee.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois.—This was the affirmance of the decree of the Circuit Court refusing Forsythe a set off of certain indebtedness due the Mutual Security Insurance Company against an alleged indebtedness of the company due to him on policies of insurance, on the ground that the indebtedness was not individual. Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion.

No. 64.—*Pitts vs. The River and Lake Shore Steamboat Line.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Michigan.—This is the affirmance of a decree below, holding that in a case of collision on the St. Clair River, in May, 1869, between the steamer Dare and the propeller Mayflower, the collision was wholly the fault of the propeller. Mr. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion.

No. 693—*Daniel Hand, plaintiff in error, vs. Thomas C. Dunn, Controller, &c.*—Mr. Chief Justice Waite announced the decision of the court, postponing the motion to dismiss this cause until it is reached upon the merits.

No. 211—*Frederick Robert et al., appellants, vs. The Propeller Galatea, &c.*—Mr. Chief Justice Waite announced the decision of the court, denying the motion for a commission to take further testimony in this cause.

No. 831—*Alexander T. Stewart et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Meyer Sonneborn.*—The motion to reinstate this cause was argued by Mr. C. F. Peck in support of the same, and by Mr. Phillips in opposition thereto.

No. 646—Assigned—*Henry M. Reten, appellant, vs. The United States.* No. 692—Assigned—*Sarah Hale, widow, et al., appellants, vs. The United States.* No. 772—Assigned—*William H. Gaines and wife et al., appellants, vs. The United States.* No. 893—Assigned—*John H. Russell, appellant, vs. The United States.*—The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. Albert Pike, of counsel for appellant in No. 646.

On motion of George H. Williams, William James, Esq., of Syracuse, N. Y., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Betts vs. Hurst.—The order will be settled as presented by Mr. Swain, with the exception as to the amount to be allowed purchaser for searching title, which is left for determination on affidavits. Memorandum.

Dickerson vs. Spoulding.—The parties having consented to vacate the attachment. I am relieved from any further consideration of the points presented on the settlement of the proposed order. Let an order be entered on consent.

By Judge Barrett.

Mallory vs. Stinson.—Opinion.

Shirley vs. Robertson.—The proceedings must be dismissed, without costs. The remedy, if any, is in the Bankrupt Court.

Mittnacht vs. Mittnacht.—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. Let a proper decree, with the title of the action, be prepared.

Schwartzfaerler vs. Nasser.—Application denied.

Matter of Close.—Proceedings dismissed.

Van Volkenburgh vs. Doolittle.—Memorandum.

Opdyke vs. Prouty.—The surety Goss is sufficient, but Copeland's property is out of the State, and he is rejected.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

By Judge Westbrook.

Winchester et al. vs. Bentley et al.—See opinion.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

By Judge Lawrence.

Phelan et al., &c., vs. Collender, and Same vs. Same.—Motion for judgment in favor of the plaintiff on the pleadings denied, without costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Congregation Chebra Mikra Kadesh vs. Titus et al.—See opinion.

Otto vs. Reynders.—Judgment for plaintiff. See opinion.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—ALBANY DISTRICT.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—Supreme Court, General Term, calendar for to-morrow: Nos. 128, 131, 133, 82, 137, 142, 143, 144, 145, 149, 157, 158, 162, 164, 77, 78, and 165.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.	Nos.
34—Gibson vs. Lawrence, &c.	89—Macy vs. Lane.
46—Whitaker vs. Fettretch.	94—Goodrich vs. Lane, &c.
59—Williams vs. U. S. & B. Mail S. S. Co.	96—Mulsck vs. Berry.
61—Langdon vs. Gray.	105—Howard vs. Belshaw.
62—Same vs. Same.	114—Steyer vs. Kemp, &c.
66—Roebling vs. Duncan.	122—Wilson vs. Leimbach.
79—Nat. Spring Co. vs. Board of Assessors.	132—Pickert, &c., vs. Godfrey.
84—Loshetz vs. McCartie.	149—Smith vs. Wright.
	169—Howell vs. Van Sicien.
	179—Matter of Roesch.

Call Nos. 176 to 225 inclusive.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	Nos.
13—Norman vs. Degnan et al.	293—Hernandes vs. Lalor et al.
64—Hard vs. Sturges et al.	294—Steinway et al. vs. Steinway et al.
65—Hurlbut vs. Sturges et al.	296—Beach vs. Scott et al.
232—Mooney vs. Leventritt.	307—Frost vs. Van Loon et al.
245—Republic Fire Ins. Co. vs. Weaver.	310—Rugen et al. vs. Collins et al.
247—Sherwood vs. Sherwood, &c., et al.	15—McStea vs. Matthews et al.
251—Tribune Ass'n vs. Sun P. Ass'n.	19—Archer et al. vs. Schultz et al.
255—Grissler et al. vs. Halstead et al.	20—Burr, &c., vs. Sandford et al.
269—Cambers vs. Katz.	21—Scott et al. vs. Honeywell et al.
271—Leslie vs. Jaworskie.	22—Vose vs. Mil. and St. Paul R. R. Co.
285—Blackwell et al. vs. Ward.	23—Pratt vs. Am. Nickel P. Co. et al.
286—Blackwell et al vs. Armstrong.	34—Weir vs. Vail et al.
287—Blackwell et al vs. Lamman et al.	132—Merritt vs. Weston et al.
288—Blackwell et al. vs. Frese et al.	

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J., and Brady and Daniels, JJ.

Nos.	Nos.
156—Whitehead vs. Kennedy.	110—More vs. The Mayor, &c.
201—Brooks vs. Simon, &c.	136—The People, &c., vs. N. Y. & S. I. Fer. Co.
112—Cahill vs. The Mayor, &c.	177—Webster et al. vs. Baskett, &c.
118—Leverick vs. The Mayor, &c.	134—Matter of Cameron, &c.
138—Winterton vs. Winterton, &c.	145—— vs. ——
168—Hubbard et al. vs. O'Brien, &c.	124—The People, &c., ex rel. Colton vs. Flanagan.
171—Dilleber vs. Home Life Ins. Co.	188—Duffield et al. vs. Horton et al.
173—Archer vs. O'Brien, &c.	197—Peck, &c., vs. Gardner et al.
178—Mitchell vs. Brum.	111—Dolan vs. The Mayor, &c.
104—Sanford et al., &c., vs. Cotterill et al.	
105—Crommelin vs. Sanford et al., &c.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.	Nos.
947—Sherman vs. Hoffman et al.	1061—Tallman et al. vs. Matthews et al.
974—Fish vs. Felt.	1063—Loughran vs. Brennen.
1261—Holden et al. vs. N. Y. Cath. Protectory.	1065—Porter vs. Gordon.
61—Newton vs. Continental Bank.	1067—Budd vs. Bougher.
351—Richardson vs. O'Brien, &c.	1069—Allerton et al. vs. Nolan.
876—The Mayor, &c., vs. Genet.	1073—Ferris vs. Chadborne
975—Olcott, &c., vs. Maclean.	1079—Barnes, &c., vs. Thompson.
1001—McGregor vs. Cosgriff.	1085—Kirschoff vs. Moses.
1015—Hitchcock vs. McPyke.	1089—Egan, &c., vs. Stevens.
2200—Walsh, &c., vs. Hermes.	1095—Norton vs. Nostrand.
2244—Manchester et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	1099—Connolly et al. vs. Pierce.
2245—Same vs. Same.	1101—The Mayor, &c., vs. Roe et al.
	1105—De Jungl, &c., vs. Conner, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Adjourned until Feb. 7, 1876.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1784—Brennan vs. The Mayor, &c.	659—Mackay vs. Farmers' Mut. Ins. Co., of P.
674½—Brown vs. The Mayor, &c.	1096—Hewlett vs. Wood et al.
2077—Seaver, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.	1186—Ritter, &c., vs. Gassam.
2274—Halliday vs. The Mayor, &c.	200—Met. Paper Col. Co. vs. Frier et al.
2229—Niedemeyer vs. The Mayor, &c.	952—Read vs. Reave et al.
1673—Corrigan, &c., vs. Shaw.	1830½—Frobisher vs. Fitzpatrick.
633—Rothschild vs. 42d, G. & H. R. R. Co.	1630—Rush et al. vs. Soutler et al., &c.
2275—French vs. The Mayor, &c.	1940—Sondheim vs. The Mayor, &c.
847—Sixth Nat. Bank vs. Ch. & A. R. R. Co.	962—Miller vs. Manwaring.
481—Mitchell vs. Adriatic Fire Ins. Co.	1658—Runyon vs. Van Pelt.
53—Riley vs. Phenix Bank.	830—Kalbfleisch vs. Rehef F. Ins. Co.
	872—Lexow vs. Julian.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Monell, C. J.

Nos.	Nos.
879—Potts vs. Hyman.	1385—Pendergast versus Philips et al.
741—Starin vs. Kelly.	787—Sun P. & P. Co. vs. Tribune Associat'n.
709—Weed vs. Mutual Benefit Life Ins. Co.	1361—Dillon et al vs. Masterson.
509—Petrie vs. Pollion.	1907—Seaman vs. McReynolds, &c.
761—Gentil vs. Brennan, &c.	771—Young, &c., vs. Mason.
967—Chase et al. vs. Connolly.	791—Smith vs. Smith.
867—McPherson versus Small et al.	1217—Funke et al. vs. N. Y. Mutual Ins. Co.
673—Brassington versus Brennan, &c.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos.	Nos.
930—Dunphy vs. Erie Railway Co.	958—Same vs. Same.
928—Whitney vs. White.	916—Hagaman vs. Burr.
436—Condon vs. Martin, &c.	1326—Boble, &c., vs. H. B. M. & F. R. R. Co.
1218—Sturm vs. Williams.	1783—Harrison et al. vs. Kirke et al.
862—N. Y. & R. Granite Co. vs. Nolan.	800½—Geru vs. Fiske et al.
584—Diamond State I. Co. vs. Lissberger.	536—Stafford, &c., vs. N. Y. Cen. & H. R. R. R. Co.
726—Germania Bank vs. Kilian.	1534—Smith et al. vs. Isaacs.
956—O'Hagan vs. Dillon.	

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Joseph F. Daly, J.

Nos.	No.
16—— vs. ——.	5—Phelps vs. Redfield.
14—— vs. ——.	

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Feb. 7.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

No. 573—Case on—Burke vs. Gardner et al. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1302—Strutzer vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.	1292—Strasberg et al. vs. O'Brien.
1203—Morgan vs. Cen. P., N. & E. R. R. Co.	799—Sprague vs. Brennan.
1187—Friede vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.	1294—Harrison vs. Leopold.
1249—O'Brien, &c., vs. Wahlig et al.	1454—Burns, &c., vs. Lutse et al.
1446—O'Neill vs. The Mayor, &c.	1475—Vanderpool vs. Sackett.
2000—Wallach vs. Raynor.	1450—Kieth et al. vs. Van Orden.
1263—Koehler vs. Rosenberg et al.	874½—Huguenot Nation'l Bank vs. Studwell.
1318—Hogan vs. The Mayor, &c.	1479—Sparks vs. Edwards.
1208—Heyman vs. Stevenson.	1480—Tasker et al. vs. Wallace.
1258—Hiller vs. Roessler.	1481—Werklees vs. Alp. Fire Ins. Co.
1268—Owens vs. Ross et al.	1482—Werklees vs. Eastern Fire Ins. Co.
1275—Bauer vs. Lorillard S. S. Co.	1483—Doran vs. Dore.
2288—Oakley vs. Fetretch.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Shea, C. J.

Nos.	Nos.
5393—Manufac. & Mer. Bank vs. Shapter.	3707—Doll vs. Flato.
3733—Johnson vs. Kearney	3319—Friedlander et al. vs. Epstein.
2282—Kelly vs. Underhill.	3799—Holmes vs. Bickhoff.
3625—Sherman et al. vs. Marquet.	5975—Stannard vs. Murphy et al.
3536—Heissenbuttel vs. Wagner.	6251—Ferdon vs. Foster et al.
5456—Winans vs. Friedsam	1739—Deane et al. vs. Stevens.
6266—Day vs. Millard.	5106—Browning vs. Lauterpach.
6224—Isaacs et al. vs. Bernhard.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.	Nos.
6334—Thompson et al. vs. Samuels et al.	6368—Krakauer vs. Hardman.
1079—Mulvey et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	6456—Walter et al. vs. Mapes.
3189—Griffin vs. O'Meara et al.	6270—Holtz vs. Herr.
3267—Vaupel vs. Volkert.	5136—Newman et al. vs. Schwarter et al.
3791—Gauch vs. Lechner.	2780—Carey vs. The Mayor, &c.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Sheridan, J.

Nos.	Nos.
6507—Lewis et al vs. Hochstadter.	150—O'Rourke vs. Brennan.
6240—Miller vs. Carpenter.	5408—Johnson vs. Vilmar.
5616—H. & G. Mfg. Co. vs. J. M. K. Mfg. Co.	5180—Oechs vs. Kurtz.
5617—Same vs. Same.	5778—De Embel vs. Martin, Jr.
6408—Walton et al. vs. Clapp.	6241—Green vs. Riker et al.
6504—Herzog et al. vs. Froidereaux.	6473—Ninth Nat. Bank vs. Honigman.
4570—Kohn vs. Herzog.	6515—Morrison vs. Geldeman.
5450—Hayward et al. vs. Meyers.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

Case on. The People vs. Frances F. Marshall.

MURDERS OF FIVE YEARS.

A LONG CATALOGUE OF CRIME.

TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-ONE HOMICIDES SINCE JAN. 1, 1870—SEVEN OF THE MURDERERS EXECUTED AND TWENTY-FOUR SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT FOR LIFE—ESCAPE OF ONE-FOURTH.

New-York has long been known as "The Murderers' Paradise," and the following statistics will account for the term: It appears that out of 281 homicides committed in the past five years, the great majority of which were murders of unmistakable character, only seven of the murderers have been executed, and only twenty-four sentenced to imprisonment for life. The most glaring feature is that more than one-fourth of the entire number of assassins have escaped without being brought to trial. For every murderer who has been hanged, ten have escaped without punishment of any sort.

In 1870, the year of the Nathan murder, there were 41 homicides. Five of these occurred in January, 2 in February, 1 in April, 1 in May, 3 in June, 7 in July, 11 in August, 4 in September, 1 in October, 4 in November, and 2 in December. Of the 41 murders of 1870, 2 were hanged, 2 sentenced to imprisonment for life, (of whom 1 was afterward pardoned by Gov. Hoffman,) 14 sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from one to fifteen years, 10 were acquitted or discharged, 6 escaped, 4 were unknown, 2 committed suicide, and 1 was sent to a lunatic asylum. The two men hanged were Jack Reynolds, who became famous from his boast that "hanging was played out in New-York," and John Thomas, a negro.

In 1871 42 persons were murdered. Of the murderers 1, William Foster, who killed Avery D. Putnam in a street car in May, was subsequently hanged. Not one of the others was sentenced for life, and only 10 were condemned to imprisonment for from 1 to 15 years. Sixteen of the entire number were either discharged or acquitted, 5 escaped, 7 were unknown, and 3 committed suicide. A small proportion of the homicides in this and the other years were declared "justifiable" by Coroners' juries.

In the year 1872 there were more murders than in any other since the beginning of the present decade. Not a single one of the fifty-five murderers of that year was executed. Five of the criminals were sentenced to imprisonment for life, 20 were sentenced to terms of one to fifteen years' imprisonment, 17 acquitted or discharged, 6 escaped, 3 were unknown, 1 committed suicide, 4 were sent to lunatic asylums, and 1 died before trial.

There was a slight falling off in 1873. Fifty-three persons were killed and one of the murderers was hanged. This was Michael Nixon, the bill-poster, who shot Charles H. Pfeifer, of Williamsburg, because he would not get out of his way during a street "jam." Nixon was hanged a few weeks after Foster, the "car-hook" murderer. During June, 1873, the number of homicides was eight, a prominent one on the list being that of Mansfield Tracy Walworth, the author, who was shot by his son Frank, at the Sturtevant House. Five more murders followed in July, October of the same year was marked by nine homicides, in four of which the assassins were never discovered. The number discharged or acquitted in this year was nine, and the number sentenced to from one to fifteen years' imprisonment fourteen.

The year 1874 opened with the murder of Peter Greveney, on Jan. 1, the perpetrator of which was never discovered. On Feb. 18 Nicholas A. Schwenk, a watchman on the Hudson River Railroad, was shot by a burglar, supposed to be "Dutch Herman," but no record of the latter's trial and punishment is to be found. On Feb. 24 a policeman named Doyle murdered Miss Mary E. Lawlor from jealousy, and was sentenced to imprisonment for life. During the year there were thirty-nine homicides, more than two-thirds of which were murders, and there was not a single execution. Twelve of the murderers, or rather more than thirty per cent. of the entire number, escaped. Five were imprisoned for life, nine for various terms of years, eleven were acquitted or discharged, one committed suicide, and one was sent to an insane asylum. Among the number was Coroner Richard Croker, who was indicted, tried, and through the disagreement of the jury released on $10,000 bail. His case has never been called since.

The first murder in 1875 was that of Nicholas Schumaker, stabbed by John Reilly, who was sent to the State Prison for two years. The most notable crimes during the year were those of Stuckerman, the epileptic German who shot Miss Seidenwald and was sentenced to death, and whose sentence was afterward commuted to imprisonment for life; the murder of James H. Noe, the merchant, on Aug. 27, by John Dolan, now in the Tombs under sentence of death; the killing of Edward O'Baldwin, the "Irish Giant," shot by Michael Finnell, now in the Tombs awaiting trial, and the murder of Mr. John R. Dilleber, at the Westminster Hotel, by Romaine Dillon, on Dec. 13 last. A Jew peddler named Weissburg was murdered at West Farms on Sept. 17 last, and his assassins, the three negroes Weston, Thompson, and Ellis, were hanged. During the year there were fifty-one homicides, in three of which the murderers were acquitted, four were sentenced to imprisonment for life, twelve to terms of from one to fifteen years, eleven were acquitted, four escaped, thirteen were undiscovered, two committed suicide, and two were sent to lunatic asylums. Seventeen, or thirty-three and one-third per cent. of the whole number escaped without trial of any kind.

MURDERS IN 1870.

Jan. 2.—Annie Almes, shot by George Bauman, who then shot himself.

Jan. 5.—James Logan, No. 2, the supposed murderer of Mr. Rogers, shot by Jerry Dunn. Dunn sentenced to four years in State Prison.

Jan. 13.—George Stohl, stabbed by an unknown man.

Jan. 15.—Conrad Oestlicher, stabbed by Morris and Abraham Kehr. Morris sentenced to four years and Abraham to two years in State Prison.

Jan. 29.—William Townsend, stabbed by Jack Reynolds, who was convicted and executed.

Feb. 1.—John Meekie, killed by an unknown man.

Feb. 16.—Margaret Sheridan, killed by her husband Thomas, who was convicted and sentenced to death. Sentence commuted to life imprisonment.

April 24.—David O'Day, stabbed by Philip Connor. Sentenced seven years State Prison.

May 13.—Patrick Walsh, stabbed by Michael Martin. Sentenced four years State Prison.

June 2.—Patrick Hernan, shot by Police Officer Burns, who was discharged by the Coroner's Jury which approved his action.

June 15.—John O'Brian, stabbed by Lawrence Sullivan, who was convicted and sentenced to be hanged. Found to be insane and was sent to asylum.

June 26.—Daniel Michel, stabbed by Thomas Sheridan; sentenced three years State Prison.

July 3.—Mary Nelson beaten to death by husband George. Sentenced to four years in State Prison.

July 4.—Robert Montgomery shot by James Eagan, who escaped.

July 9.—Jacob Schriebler, stoned to death by John Campbell, James Boylan, and John Stewart, who escaped.

July 12.—Florence Scannell, died from pistol-shot wound alleged to have been at hands of Thomas Donohue. Grand Jury dismissed case. Donohue shot Nov. 2, 1872, by Florence's brother John.

July 18.—Patrick Farrell, shot by William Hamilton, who escaped.

July 24.—Henry Wachtels, stabbed by John Glass. Sentenced to State Prison for life, pardoned by Gov. Hoffman, and was himself killed by James Costello Feb. 15, 1872.

July 29.—Benjamin Nathan, killed by an unknown burglar.

Aug. 1.—James Fingleton, stabbed by Adam Langfried, who was tried and acquitted.

Aug. 3.—George Johnson, stabbed by Patrick Griffin, who was sentenced to four years in State Prison.

Aug. 9.—Charles Wilson, shot by James Nolan, who escaped.

Aug. 14.—William Davis, killed with a whiffletree by Margaret Dunn, who was sentenced to seven years in State Prison.

Aug. 16.—Thomas Shea, beaten to death by Michael McAloon, who was tried and acquitted.

Aug. 16.—John J. Kelly, stabbed by William Kelly, who escaped.

Aug. 18.—Denis O'Brien, stabbed by Frederick Dellner, who was discharged by the Coroner's Jury and fled the City. A bench warrant was issued, but he has never been arrested.

Aug. 27.—Hugh McCall, killed by Patrick Matthews, sentenced to one year in State Prison.

Aug. 28.—Thomas Connolly, shot by Richard Allen, case dismissed by the Grand Jury.

Aug. 28.—John Casey, burglar, shot by John McCormick, another burglar, who escaped; McCormick subsequently shot while attempting a burglary, by Officer Nehemiah, of Albany.

Aug. 29.—John Smith, shot by Rodney W. Leak, who was discharged by verdict of Coroner's Jury.

Sept. 10.—Christopher Higgins, shot by Valentine Brickel, who was sentenced to four years in State Prison.

Sept. 16.—David Reischer, killed with a shovel by John Quinn, who was sentenced to fifteen years in State Prison.

Sept. 18.—Mary Vaughn Rarestadt, shot by William Marsch, who then shot himself.

Sept. 26.—Joseph Flynn, killed by Thomas Wiggins, who was sentenced to two years and four months in State Prison.

Oct. 1.—Walter Johnson, shot by John Thomas, who was tried, convicted, and executed.

Nov. 10.—Frederick Schwartz, stabbed by Louis Frank. Sentenced to three and a half years in State Prison.

Nov. 21.—Ellen Surrick, thrown down a basement and killed by George Woodward, Edward Jackson, and Robert Carey, who were tried and acquitted.

Nov. 27.—Edward Hines, shot by William McNevin, who was convicted and sentenced to be hanged, obtained a new trial, pleaded guilty of manslaughter, and was sentenced to fifteen years in the State Prison.

Nov. 27.—Leonard Geigerman, thrown down stairs by Charles Frese, who was tried and acquitted.

Dec. 1.—Patrick Vaughan, shot by an unknown man.

Dec. 3.—John Cronin, killed by a blow with a tumbler by Robert Guiles, who was discharged by the Coroner's Jury.

MURDERS IN 1871.

Jan. 2.—Mary Jones, stabbed by her husband Abraham, who escaped.

Jan. 9.—John Smith, stabbed with a cutlass by John Wright. Case dismissed by the Grand Jury.

Jan. 25.—Jimmy Haggerty, shot by William Varley, alias Reddy the Blacksmith. Case dismissed by the Grand Jury.

March 3.—Thomas Brown, stabbed by Frank Wilson; sentenced ten years in State Prison.

March 5.—John Murphy, clubbed to death by Officer Tuohey, Fourth Precinct; Tuohey sentenced two years in State Prison.

March 5.—Israel Schmidt, shot by Thomas Whalen, who escaped.

April 1.—John J. Casey, killed by an unknown man.

April 1.—Annie Berze, killed [illegible]

who was sentenced to four years in State Prison.

April 10.—Victor Bover, killed by an unknown man.

April 16.—Margaret Rudd, killed by her husband William Rudd; acquitted on ground of insanity.

April 26.—Avery D. Putnam, killed by William Foster, who was convicted and executed.

April 29.—Supposed infanticide by Lizzie Carroll. Case dismissed by Grand Jury.

June 5.—Lozano Caravanto, killed by Antonio Arati. Tried and acquitted.

June 13.—Patrick Cahill, killed by John Wall. Sentenced four years State Prison.

June 18.—Agnes and Clara Connolly, children, killed by their father, Dr. James Connolly, who then committed suicide.

June 18.—Bernard Leary, died from fracture of skull caused by James Farrell and James Moore; case dismissed by Grand Jury.

June 22.—Unknown man, supposed to have been killed by Michael Kenney, who was tried and acquitted.

June 26.—Peter McCann, shot by Joseph Ozab. Case dismissed by Grand Jury.

July 2.—J. McFadden, killed by Michael Shay and William Quinn, who were bailed by Recorder Hackett, the case being an exceedingly weak one.

July 15.—Charles Casey was stabbed by John O'Brien, who was sentenced to four years State Prison.

July 15.—Antony Crumley, killed by an unknown man.

July 26.—Allen G. Brown, a boy, killed with a chair by another boy, John Dunphy, who was sent to the House of Refuge.

Aug. 1.—Luke Deignan, a boy, killed with a base-ball bat by another boy named William Mackin; case dismissed by the Grand Jury.

Aug. 12.—Patrick McNamara, killed by an unknown man.

Aug. 13.—Jeremiah Maloney, killed by Patrick Butler, who escaped.

Denis O'Connor, stabbed by John Cullen; sentenced four years State Prison.

Aug. 23.—Ellen Dorsey, killed by her husband, Felix, who committed suicide.

Aug. 27.—James Cregan, killed by James Gray, who was tried and acquitted.

Aug. 27.—Agnes Reilly, killed by James McCauley; sentenced to two years in State Prison.

Sept. 1.—George Lee, killed by James Valentine, who was discharged by Coroner's jury.

Sept. 10.—John McCauley, shot by Thomas Murphy, who escaped.

Sept. 17.—John Schneider, stabbed by James McCaul, who escaped.

Sept. 24.—John J. O'Brien, stabbed by Michael Foley, who was sentenced to four years in State Prison.

Oct. 7.—Julia Steinman, killed by her husband, Julius, who then committed suicide.

Oct. 9.—Thomas O'Connor, killed by Patrick Malone, who was bailed by Coroner, and who was discharged by Court of General Sessions.

Oct. 29.—James O'Rourke, killed by an unknown man.

Nov. 5.—Unknown woman killed by unknown man.

Nov. 19.—Roger Betts, stabbed by Jeremiah Evans; sentenced ten years State Prison.

Nov. 24.—Body of a male child found in river with throat cut.

Dec. 3.—Patrick Black, killed by Frank Egan. Case dismissed by Grand Jury.

Dec. 25.—Edward Carroll, killed by James McCarty, who was tried and acquitted.

MURDERS IN 1872.

Jan. 1.—Samuel H. Hassen, stabbed by William H. Harris, who was tried and acquitted.

Jan. 6.—James Fisk, Jr., shot by Edward S. Stokes, who was tried three times. First trial jury disagreed. Second trial found guilty and sentenced to be hanged. Obtained new trial; was found guilty of manslaughter and sent to State Prison for four years.

Jan. 9.—William Mass, died of fractured skull at hands of Daniel M. Marrow and Vincent Triplet, who were discharged by order of court, owing to insufficient evidence.

Jan. 25.—Victor Clemens, killed by Joseph Reck, who was bailed by the Coroner and absconded.

Jan. 26.—John Murphy, shot by James Larkin, who was discharged on his own recognizance by court.

Jan. 27.—Herman Hepnes, shot by Henry Hepnes, who then committed suicide.

Feb. 14.—Thomas Bell, killed by Hugh McGlorin, who was tried and acquitted.

Feb. 15.—John S. Glass, cut to pieces with a carving-knife by James Costelloe, who was acquitted, the jury finding that he acted in self-defense.

Jan. 20.—Frank A. Baker, killed by John Ferris, who was discharged by the Coroner's Jury.

Jan. 22.—Giovanni Petrelli, stabbed by Michel Rosa; sentenced to three years in State Prison.

Feb. 26.—Detective Philip Lambrecht, killed by George Lavery. Sentenced to State Prison for life.

March 17.—Philip Calvert, stabbed by Justus Dunn. Sentenced to one year in State Prison.

March 18.—Elizabeth Pfeifer, kicked to death by an unknown person.

March 18.—Sophia Frebert, stabbed by William Frebert, who was acquitted by Coroner's jury.

April 5.—J. Siegfried died from arsenical poisoning, alleged to be at hands of Frederick Heggi, who was tried and acquitted.

April 5.—John Hallissey, shot by John F. Menoken, who was acquitted by the Coroner's jury.

April 17.—David Barry, shot by David Murphy, who was convicted and sentenced to be hanged. Sentence commuted to imprisonment for life.

April 27.—William Buran, killed by Nicholas Gallagher. Sentenced to one year State Prison.

April 28.—John O'Halloran, shot by James Burns. Acquitted on ground of insanity and sent to Auburn Asylum.

May 4.—Frank Smith, stabbed by John R. Mortimer. Sentenced to three years State Prison.

May 12.—Mary A. Lowden died from abortion. Dr. G. R. Gyles tried and acquitted.

May 12.—Patrick Kiernan, shot by Christian Cordes. Dismissed by Grand Jury.

May 13.—Mary Ann Gallagher, kicked to death by Patrick Clifford, who was sentenced to two years State Prison.

May 20.—Sarah Marks died from injuries received at hands of Rosie and Solomon Bernstein, who were discharged by Coroner's jury.

May 26.—Martin Dreull, killed by an unknown man.

June 7.—William Freeman, killed by Richard C. Smith, who was discharged by Coroner's jury.

June 8.—Augustus Brown, killed by John Smith and James Tully, who were tried and acquitted.

June 9.—William Morrissey, killed by John Clancy, who pleaded guilty of manslaughter. Sentence deferred.

June 9.—Daniel Donoghue, stabbed by Rocco Atella. Sentenced to four years in State Prison.

June 13.—Lecat Andre, shot by husband, Emil Andre, who was sentenced to State Prison for four years.

June 14.—George Wood, stabbed by Augustus Wood, who was sentenced to seven years in State Prison.

June 23.—James Burke, killed with a hatchet by George Ross, who was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

June 23.—Louis Margraff, shot by Carlo Maggiori, who died in hospital from wounds received in the affray.

June 27.—Margaret Cobb, stabbed by husband, Thomas. Sentenced to four years in State Prison.

July 5.—Mary J. Elliot, child, strangled by mother, Mary Elliot, who was found to be insane and sent to asylum.

July 13.—James Cloonan, stabbed by James Finlon, who was indicted but not arrested.

July 21.—James Smith, shot by Nicholas White, who was sent to State Prison for two years.

July 22.—Matthew Burke, stabbed by Jacob Bender. Sentenced to State Prison three and one-half years.

July 23.—Mark McDonald, stabbed by James Lamb. Sent to State Prison for four years.

July 29.—Patrick Braniff, killed with a pitcher by Timothy Collins, who escaped, but is under indictment.

Aug. 15.—Catharine Flanagan, stabbed by husband, Mark, who was sentenced to State Prison for life.

Aug. 18.—Margaret Dykes, kicked to death by husband, Joseph. Sentenced to State Prison for two years.

Sept. 1.—Robert S. Dunn, shot by William J. Sharkey, who was convicted and sentenced to be hanged. While awaiting argument on writ of error Sharkey escaped from the Tombs, and is now serving in the Royal Army in Spain.

Sept. 10.—Horatio Seymour, killed by Thomas Farrell, who escaped.

Sept. 14.—Edward Wellington, alias "Indian Ned," shot by Daniel Perkins, who was discharged by Coroner's jury.

Sept. 15.—Joseph Bennett, stabbed by Timothy and Garrett Landers, who were each sentenced to two years in State Prison.

Sept. 18.—Martin Stamford, stabbed by Arthur Quinn, who was sentenced to seventeen and one-half years in State Prison.

Sept. 30.—Sarah Leavy, killed by her husband, Patrick, who was found to be insane and was sent to asylum.

Nov. 2.—Thomas Donohue, shot by John Scannell, who was tried twice. On first trial jury disagreed. Acquitted on the ground of insanity on second trial and sent to Utica Asylum.

Nov. 18.—Antony J. O'Neill, shot by James C. King, who was convicted of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to State Prison for life.

Nov. 24.—William H. Lee, stabbed by an unknown man.

Nov. 24.—Anthony Eaton, died from fracture of the skull at hands of James Fitzpatrick, who was bailed and absconded.

Dec. 10.—Maud Merrill was shot by her uncle, Robert P. Bleakley, who was convicted and sent to State Prison for life.

Dec. 16.—Nicholas W. Duryea, stabbed by John E. Simmons, who was sent to State Prison for three and one-half years.

Dec. 18.—John Dan stabbed by Charles Corves, who was sent to four years in State Prison.

MURDERS IN 1873.

Jan. 6.—John J. Dorrington, died from injuries at the hands of James Lawlor, who was sent to State Prison for two years.

Jan. 8.—Thomas Doyle, killed with a hammer by William Wilson, who escaped, but is under indictment.

Jan. 13.—Charles Christens, shot by unknown man.

Jan. 14.—Marie Scheffin, killed by husband, George, who was sentenced to State Prison for life.

Jan. 15.—Mary Murray, killed by James Williams, who escaped, but is under indictment.

Jan. 21.—Charles H. Pfeifer, shot by Michael Nixon who was convicted and executed.

Jan. 23.—Frank New, aged eleven years, killed with a stone by unknown party.

Jan. 31.—Catherine Morgan, killed by husband, Josiah, who was sent to State Prison for six and a half years.

Feb. 4.—Barbara Schaeffer, shot by husband, William, who then committed suicide.

Feb. 7.—John D. M. Shaffer, a boy, accidentally shot by a companion, William W. Barker, who was discharged by the Coroner's jury.

March 16.—Mary Fagan, killed by Matthew Morrison. Case dismissed by the Grand Jury.

March 17.—Bridget McSwiggan, died from injuries received in an unknown manner.

March 19.—Julia Hickey, thrown out of window by husband, Daniel. Case dismissed by Grand Jury.

March 19.—Jacob Young, stabbed by a person unknown.

April 2.—Edward Doran, killed by a blow from Robert Smith, who was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary.

May 17.—Mary J. Sullivan, killed by James Jackson, (colored,) who attempted suicide. Jackson was sent to the State Prison for two years.

June 3.—Mansfield Tracy Walworth, shot by his son, Frank H. Walworth, who was sent to State Prison for life.

June 3.—Joseph Sales, alias Socko, a river thief, shot by Officer Musgrave, of the Fourth Precinct. Musgrave discharged by the Coroner's jury, which commended his action.

June 3.—Caroline Johnson, shot by persons unknown.

June 8.—James Downey, killed by Michael Cronin, who was discharged by the Coroner, he having acted in self-defense.

June 13.—Ellen Gilles, stabbed by her husband, Francis, who was sent to the State Prison for life.

June 15.—John Duffy, stabbed by Edward Kirtland, who was sent to the State Prison for two years.

June 17.—Michael Kirwin, stabbed by John McManus, who was sent to the State Prison for life.

June 23.—Frank F. Haberstroh, killed by a blow at the hands of William Larkin, who was sent to the City Prison for ten days.

July 4.—Mary McCabe, killed by her husband, John, who was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

July 10.—John Gardner, killed by some person unknown.

July 14.—Peter Wilson, killed by a blow from Patrick Cassells, who was sent to the City Prison for ten days.

June 19.—Michael Lenney, stabbed by Peter McKenna, who was sent to the State Prison for life.

July 26.—Caroline Scheule, stabbed by her husband Caspar, who was sent to State Prison for thirteen years.

Aug. 4.—James Hadwin, killed by Jerry Fuller, who was sent to State Prison for two years.

Aug. 18.—John McLoughlin, killed by Mr. Lyons, who was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

Aug. 22.—James W. Broderick, stabbed by his father Michael C. Broderick, who was sent to the State Prison for one year.

Sept. 6.—William Hurley, stabbed by Robert Hill, who escaped.

Sept. 6.—Ann McCabe, died from injuries received in an unknown manner.

Sept. 6.—Patrick McDonough, shoved off a truck by William Smith, who was discharged by the Coroner.

Oct. 1.—Alexis Angelot, killed by unknown party.

Oct. 2.—Eliza May, killed by unknown man.

Oct. 15.—Richard Fitzgerald, shot by an unknown boy.

Oct. 18.—Charles Schwab, killed with a billet of wood by Philip Becker, who was discharged by Coroner's jury.

Oct. 21.—Martin Gettens, accidentally shot by Thomas Clark, who was discharged by Coroner's jury.

Oct. 22.—John O'Loughlin, killed by parties unknown.

Oct. 22.—Bridget Thompson, died of injuries received in an unknown manner.

Oct. 27.—William Scanlon, stabbed by James McMahon, who was sent to the State Prison for three years.

Oct. 28.—Michael Calby, stabbed by James Cahill, who was sent to the State Prison for life.

Nov. 2.—John Ottynyo, stabbed by Bartolomeo Balleo, sentenced to State Prison for life.

Nov. 9.—Ann Mulholland, killed by husband Thomas. Sent to State Prison for three and a half years.

Nov. 22.—James Mullany, shot by John Sullivan. Sentenced to one and a half years in Penitentiary.

Nov. 28.—Michael Harold, stabbed by Pietro Stefani, who was sent to State Prison for life.

Nov. 25.—Ann Smith, died of violence at the hands of Patrick Clark, who was sentenced to nine months in the Penitentiary.

Dec. 8.—Edward S. Burns, Police Officer in Eighth Precinct, struck on head with stone and killed. Isaac Hatch and William Johnson (colored) tried and acquitted.

Dec. 22.—Nicholas Ryan, had his throat cut by unknown party.

Dec. 22.—Mary Ryan, had her throat cut by unknown party.

Dec. 27.—Patrick Donnelly, aged fourteen years, died from injuries at hands of aunt, Rose Rielly, who was sent to State Prison for two years.

MURDERS IN 1874.

Jan. 1.—Peter Greveney, killed by an unknown person.

Feb. 18.—Nicholas A. Schweich, watchman at Hudson River Railroad, shot by burglar supposed to be Herman Ladendorf alias Dutch Harmon.

Feb. 24.—Michael McNamara, accidentally shot by Detective Leahy of Central Office, while in pursuit of Dutch Harmon.

Feb. 24.—Miss Mary E. Lawlor, shot by Officer Doyle, of Eighth Precinct, cause jealousy. Doyle sent to State Prison for life.

Feb. 24.—Michael Gillespie stabbed by John J. Gillen, who was tried and acquitted.

Feb. 24.—Isaac Henderson shot by James Purvis who was sentenced to State Prison for life.

March 3.—Peter Tarchini shot by Antonio Barli, who then shot himself.

March 20.—Edward Hughes killed by James Cain. Case dismissed by Grand Jury.

March 21.—John Haas killed by John Huffangel; sentenced one year in Penitentiary.

April 11.—Michael Kavanagh stabbed by John Geary, who was tried and acquitted.

April 26.—Officer John McGibney shot by John Given, who was sent to the State Prison for two years.

April 28.—Henry Mehr killed by Ernest Moller, who was sent to the State Prison for five years.

May 23.—John Donovan killed by party unknown.

May 23.—Robert Platt killed by Thomas Tasini, who escaped.

June 19.—Mortimer Sullivan shot by Mark Gill, who was sentenced to State Prison for life.

July 4.—An unknown man shot by parties unknown.

July 6.—Vincenso Biancamini stabbed by Joseph Vicari, who was sentenced to imprisonment for life.

July 7.—Peter Beck killed by Peter Ort. Ort discharged by Coroner's jury.

July 13.—George Parker killed by Charles Williams, who escaped.

July 18.—William Benson killed by John McCarthy, who escaped.

July 26.—Theresa Hassler killed by John O'Toole, who was sent to State Prison for ten years.

Aug. 1.—Catherine Hickey killed by Thomas Bryson, who was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

Aug. 7.—Leonard Miller killed by Joseph Kiernan, who was discharged by the Coroner's Jury.

Aug. 20.—John Crow shot by Peter Van Tweisten, who was sent to State Prison for two years.

Sept. 9.—Robert Bell, aged fourteen, killed by a wire shoved in his ear by a playmate named William Harrison. The latter was arrested and subsequently discharged, there being no evidence of guilty intent.

Sept. 12.—Martin Albern killed by a blow on the head with a billet of wood by Edward Quinn, who was sent to State Prison for five years.

Sept. 11.—Jacob Hager, aged two months, killed by his nurse, Elizabeth Munker, who was sent to State Prison for two years.

Sept. 20.—Thomas A. Lavin died from injuries received at the hands of James Burke, who was discharged by order of the court.

Oct. 5.—Dennis Curran died from injuries received by a fall during a street brawl. No arrests.

Oct. 19.—Thomas Hennessey shot by Michael Curran, who escaped.

Oct. 23.—Thomas E. Delaney died from a pistol-shot wound received at the hands of Thomas Hayes, on Sept. 7, 1874; Hayes was sent to State Prison for life.

Oct. 29.—Mary Ann Mooney died from violence received at the hands of her husband, Edward Mooney, who was sent to State Prison for seven years.

Nov. 3.—John McKenna shot by some unknown person during a brawl on election day; Coroner Richard Croker indicted and tried for the murder. The jury disagreed, and he was released on $10,000 bail. He has not again been tried.

Nov. 20.—Caroline Jenisch, aged four years, roasted on a stove by her mother, who was sent to Lunatic Asylum.

Nov. 22.—John Connerton, killed with a cart-rung by George W. Murray, who was tried and acquitted.

Dec. 1.—Thomas Marra died from a pistol-shot wound at the hands of some person unknown.

Dec. 1.—Henry Brown died from fracture of the skull, received at the hands of Michael Mahoney. The Coroner's jury brought in a verdict of self-defense and Mahoney was discharged.

Dec. 18.—Michael McCormick died from a stab-wound received at the hands of some unknown person.

Dec. 26.—John Mangin, shot by an unknown person.

MURDERS IN 1875.

Jan. 2.—Peter Davis, stabbed by Charles Spring, who was discharged by the Coroner's jury on the ground of justifiable homicide.

Jan. 4.—Nicholas Schumaker, stabbed by John Reilly, who was sent to State Prison for two years.

Jan. 9.—Giuseppi Blondini died from pyemia, following injuries received at the hands of some unknown person.

Jan. 20.—Edward O'Daley died from injuries received at the hands of some unknown person.

Feb. 5.—Elizabeth Clare, killed with a poker by her husband Philip Clare, who was sent to State Prison for two years.

Feb. 18.—Charles Fitzgerald stabbed by unknown man.

Feb. 21.—James Orr beaten to death by Philip Ollwell, who was sent to State Prison for one year.

Feb. 26.—George Huffner stabbed by Joseph Jordan, who was sent to State Prison for life.

April 5.—Michael McCarthy killed by being struck on the head with a bottle by Michael Cunningham, who was discharged by the Coroner's jury. He was subsequently indicted by the Grand Jury, tried, and acquitted.

April 18.—Mary Ann Davis, aged nine years, was killed by being struck on the head with a stone by a boy named William Lyon, who was sent to House of Refuge.

April 21.—John Campbell died from blows of a club received at the hands of Patrolman Charles Williamson, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, who was tried and acquitted.

April 24.—Joseph Pandolfo, stabbed by Dominico Polico, who was sent to State Prison for life.

April 27.—John Walker, stabbed by his step-son, Theodore Reed, who was sent to State Prison for three and a half years.

April 27.—John Blake, killed by being struck on the head with a heated horse-shoe by Thomas Boylan, who escaped.

May 27.—John McKenna, aged fourteen, shot by Henry Rix, who was sent to State Prison for life.

May 28.—Louisa Seidenwald, shot by Jacob Standermann, who was sentenced to be hanged. Sentence commuted, and sent to Lunatic Asylum.

June 3.—Mary Sullivan, aged eleven years, shot by a boy named John Moran, who was carelessly using a pistol. Discharged by the Coroner's jury.

June 11.—John McKay, died from violence at the hands of some unknown person.

June 25.—Sophie Schoedler, aged nineteen years, shot by Gottlieb Schoedler, her husband, who then shot himself.

July 4.—William Bennett, died from injuries received at the hands of some unknown person.

July 18.—Samuel Peterson, (colored,) stabbed by Thomas Sorrell, (colored,) who was sent to State Prison for one year.

July 18.—Samuel Bailey, shot by his son, James L. Bailey, who was discharged by the Coroner's jury, who considered that he fired in defense of his own life and that of his mother.

July 19.—Alphonso Guargo, shot by Thomas Wilson, who was sent to the House of Refuge.

July 19.—John Morrell, stabbed by Joseph Frangi, who was sent to State Prison for life.

Aug. 1.—Anton Nordstrom, stabbed by John Bengstorn, who was sent to State Prison for three years and a half.

Aug. 21.—James Langdon, shot by some person unknown.

Aug. 25.—Feodore C. Loesch, killed by unknown person.

Aug. 27.—James H. Noe, died from injuries received by having been struck on the head with a paint-iron, by John Dolan, a burglar, on Aug. 22. Dolan was sentenced to be hanged, and is now in the Tombs awaiting a new trial.

Aug. 28.—William Doyle, stabbed by Samuel McMurray, who was sent to State Prison for four years.

Aug. 19.—Ursula Wick died from malpractice; Eliza Altenheim, midwife, and Dr. Julius Von Meyer and Theophile Weber were tried and acquitted.

Aug. 28.—Michael Connolly, a convict on Blackwell's Island, died from softening of the brain accelerated by brutal treatment at the hands of Deputy Warden Cowenhoven and Keepers Bees and Horty, of the Penitentiary, who were held to bail by the Coroner, but have not been indicted.

Aug. 28.—Mary Callaghan, beaten to death by her son Thomas, who was sent to State Prison for seven years.

Aug. 31.—John Conlon stabbed by John Sewell and George Washington (colored.) The latter was acquitted and Sewell was sent to State Prison for two years.

Sept. 4.—Dennis Leary died from stab-wound at the hands of Augustus Ross, who is now in the Tombs under indictment waiting trial.

Sept. 8.—Joseph Seiger, killed with a cart-rung by Joseph Gartland, who escaped.

Sept. 16.—Catharine Burknardt, died from peritonitis caused by being kicked by an insane sister, who was sent to Lunatic Asylum.

Sept. 29.—Edward O'Baldwin, the Irish giant, shot by Michael Finnell, who is now in the Tombs awaiting trial.

Sept. 17.—Abram Weissberg, killed by William Thompson, William Ellis, and Charles Weston, (colored,) who were executed at the Tombs on Dec. 17, 1875.

Oct. 31.—Anton Bechtold, clubbed to death by Frank Burns, who died in the Work-house Hospital.

Nov. 1.—Thomas Dowdell, shot by parties unknown.

Nov. 3.—Joseph Goldman and David Jarasiow, shot in a duel.

Nov. 9.—John H. Inslee, died from injuries at the hands of parties unknown.

Nov. 12.—Albertine Bogenschutz, died from injuries received at the hands of parties unknown.

Nov. 23.—James Clooney, died from a kick received from John Holland, alias "Yank," who escaped.

Nov. 28.—Matthew Creeney, gate-keeper at Blackwell's Island, was murdered by persons unknown, supposed to be convicts.

Dec. 22.—James Purcell, died from fracture of the skull by being knocked down by Edward Gannon, who is in the Tombs awaiting trial.

Dec. 25.—August Zornon, shot by some person unknown.

Dec. 29.—William McDonough, aged nine years, died from peritonitis, caused by violence at the hands of some person unknown.

Dec. 30.—James Reilly, killed by being struck on the head with a stone by John Farrell, who escaped.

Dec. 30.—Maggie Minster, shot by her husband, Myer S. Minster, who also shot and killed their child, Carrie, aged three years, and himself.

Dec. 31.—John R. Dilleber, shot by Romaine Dillon, who is now in the Tombs awaiting trial.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 24.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

1200 West. Union..s3. 76⅞	200 Michigan Cen.... 61¼
200 do. 76⅞	100 do....s3. 61⅛
600 do. 76¾	132 do. 61
300 do. 76⅝	300 do. 60⅞
500 do....s3. 76½	300 do. 60¾
2400 do. 76⅝	100 Erie Railway.... 16⅜
400 N.Y.C. & Hudson.110	100 do....s3. 16⅜
50 do. 110¼	200 Union Pacific.... 68
100 do....s3.110	100 do....c. 67¾
200 Pacific Mail.... 37¼	10 do. 68½
100 do....c. 37¼	30 do. 68
100 do. 37⅜	100 do. 67¾
300 do. 37⅜	500 North-west. 41¾
100 do....c. 37⅛	700 do. 41⅞
500 do. 37	100 do. 41¾
400 do. 36⅞	300 do. 41⅝
200 do. 37	300 do. 41½
400 Lake Shore....s3. 67	1100 St. Paul. 39¼
500 do. 67⅛	100 do....c. 39¼
600 do....s3. 67	100 do....c. 39⅛
500 do. 66⅞	100 Han. & St. Jo. 21
300 do....s3. 66¾	200 H. & St. J. Pf...s3. 30
1400 do. 66⅞	300 Tol. & Wab....s3. 5¾
400 do....s3. 67	125 do. 6
700 do. 67	100 do....c. 5⅞
500 do....s3. 66⅞	100 do....b3. 5⅞
300 do. 67	100 St.L. & Kan. C.... 5⅞
100 Rock Island.....c.107¾	400 Ohio & Miss...s3. 22
200 do. 107¾	300 do. 22⅛
5 do. 108	200 do....b3. 22¼
200 do....c.107⅞	300 do....b3. 22⅛
400 North-west. Pf..c. 60	800 do. 22

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$50,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R. 121	80,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67....b. c.121¼
14,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C. 12.122	20,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '68....b. c.121½
10,000 U. S. 5-20 Cou. '65, N. 119	10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 Coup. 119¼
15,000 do. 12.119⅛	3,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R....b. c. c.118¾
23,000 U.S.5-20 C.'67.121¼	1,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.118¼
25,000 do.....b. c. c.121½	5,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R.116⅞
500 do. 12.121⅜	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$10,000 D. of C. 3.65s. 67¼	100 Mich. Cen....b. c. 61
20,000 do. 67⅜	62 do. 60¾
10,000 do. 67¼	100 do....b3. 61¼
3,000 B., H. & E. 1st. 18	100 do. 61⅛
1,000 C.,B.& Q.C.7s.107⅞	200 do. 61
9,000 M. & St. P. 1st, LaC. Division. 99½	100 do. 61¼
10,000 M. & St. P. I. & M. Division. 89¾	100 do. 61⅛
1,000 C. & N. W. C..102	100 Erie R'way.b.c.b3. 16⅜
15,000 C. & N.W.Con. Cou. G. B. 88½	300 do....c. 16⅜
7,000 do. 88⅝	100 Union Pacific.b. c. 67¾
1000 Mor & Es. 1st..116	100 do. 67½
13,000 M.& E. 7s.'71.108	400 do. 68¼
4,000 M.&E.1st.Con.107½	500 L. S. & M. S....b. c. 67
2,000 C., C., C. & I. 1st....c.107⅝	1100 do. 67⅛
2,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s. Conv. 83¾	100 do....s3. 67⅛
1,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.103	600 do. 67¼
2,000 O.& M.2d. 78	300 do. 67⅜
19,000 C.P. Gold bds.105	1100 do....b3. 67½
2,000 do. 105⅛	2200 do. 67½
10,000 Un. P. 7s. L'd. Grant....b3.101	1200 do. 67⅜
1,000 U. Pac S. F. 94⅜	400 do....s3. 67¾
10,000 do. 94¼	300 do. 67¼
4,000 C.,C.& I.C. 1st. 49⅞	200 do. 67⅜
10,000 do....b3. 50	300 do. 67½
1,000 do. 50½	100 Ill. Central. 97¾
12,000 W.U.T.C.1900. 98⅞	100 Clev. & Pitts. Gtd. 92
10,000 Can So. 1st, coupon on. 65½	11 do....b. c. 92¼
10,000 do. 65¾	100 C. & N. W.b. c.b3. 41½
1,000 do. 67	600 do. 41⅜
30 Am. Ex. Bank...115	100 do....s3. 41¼
46 Bk of Commerce.118	200 do. 41½
5 Hanover Bank... 87	100 do....b3. 41¾
15 MetropolitanB'k.128	200 do....b3. 41⅞
22 Bank of Republic. 90	100 do. 41¼
10 D.& H.Canal..b. c.120	100 C&N.W.Pf.b.c.s3. 60¼
75 A. & P. Tel...b. c. 19¼	100 do. 60⅛
100 do. 19¾	10 Cen. R. of N.J..b.c.105⅜
20 do. 20	60 do....b3.105⅜
1200 West. Un. T.b. c. 76⅜	200 do. 105¾
100 do....c. 76⅜	400 C. & R. I....b. c.c.107⅞
400 do. 76½	100 do. 108
10 do. 76⅜	100 do. 107⅞
100 do. 76¾	200 do....s3.107⅞
100 do....s3. 76⅜	2000 do. 108
600 do....c. 76⅜	10 Chicago & Alton.102¾
200 do. 76½	300 C.,M. & St.P..b. c. 39⅛
700 do....s3. 76⅜	200 do....b3. 39¼
500 do....c. 76½	300 do....s3. 39¼
1600 do....b3. 76⅝	200 do....b3. 39⅜
100 do. 76⅜	200 C.M.& St.P.Pf.b.c. 72¾
10 N. Y. C. & H.b. c.109⅞	200 do. 73
250 Harlem....b. c.136	300 do. 72⅞
200 do. 136¼	100 Tol., W. & W.b. c. 6
500 do. 136½	700 do. 6⅛
100 Pac. M. b. c. s10. 37	300 do....b15. 6
100 do....c. 37	400 do. 5⅞
1000 do. 37	100 Alt. & T. H. Pref.. 21
300 do. 37⅛	200 do....b. c. 21
600 do....s3. 37⅛	100 St. L., I. M. & So. 21
700 do. 37¼	100 M., K. & Tex.b. c. 8¾
100 do. 37¼	300 S.L.,K.C.& N. b.c. 5¾
300 do....c. 37⅜	300 St. L., K. C. & N. Pref...b. c. b3. 30
100 do. 37⅜	100 Pac. of Mo....b. c. 12¼
300 do....s3. 37½	25 do. 12½
500 do. 37⅝	100 At. & Pac. Pf. b. c. 5⅛
400 do....b3. 37¾	100 Reno R. Es.2d.Pf.104⅛
800 do. 37⅞	200 H. & St. Jo....b. c. 20⅞
100 C., C. & I. C...b. c. 4¾	100 do. 21
	2100 Ohio & Miss.b. c. 22
	1800 do. 22
	200 do. 22⅛
	400 do....c. 22
	300 do....b3. 22½
	100 do. 22⅛
	400 do. 22¼

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N. c.119⅛	100 Western Union. 76⅝
500 U. S. 5-20 C. '67 c.121½	100 do....b3. 76⅝
10,000 G't W. 1st.'88. 85	40 do. 76⅞
1,000 Gal. & Chi.1st.108	100 Mich Cen....b30. 61⅛
1,000 U. P. 1st. 103	100 do....s3. 61⅛
3,000 U.P. L'd Grant. 101	200 Union Pacific. 69
2,000 H.& St.J.8s,C.c. 83¾	200 do....b3. 68¾
2,000 do. 88¾	100 New-Jersey Cen.106
20,000 N. J. Cen. con.107¾	50 do....b60.106¼
5,000 Pac. of Mo.1st. 90	200 North-western. 41⅝
1,000 do. 90½	300 N. W. Pref.....b3. 60¼
64 Phenix Bank. 94¾	100 Rock Island..b15.108
600 Pacific Mail. 37⅝	300 do. 108
200 do....s10. 37⅝	800 St. Paul. 39⅛
100 do....s3. 37½	300 do. 39⅜
800 do. 37½	300 do. 39
100 N. Y. C. & H...b3.110½	100 St. Paul Pref. 72¾
100 do. 110½	100 Tol. & Wab. 5⅞
900 Lake Shore. 67½	300 do. 6
1500 do. 67⅜	300 Ohio & Miss...s3. 22¼
700 do. 67¼	200 do....c. 22¼
100 do....b3. 67⅝	100 do. 22¼
100 do. 67⅝	100 Han. & St Jo. Pf. 30½
500 do....s3. 67¾	100 do. 30¾
500 do. 67¼	100 C., C. & I. C. 4¾
100 do. 67¾	100 Pacific R. of Mo.. 12½
900 do....s10. 67⅜	100 do....b10. 12½
100 do....s3. 67⅜	40 do. 12
600 do. 67⅜	100 Kansas & Texas. 8½
500 do. 67½	130 Morris & Essex..102⅞
300 do. 67¼	200 St. L. & K.C.Pf.b3. 31
1300 do. 67¾	100 do. 31½
4600 do. 67⅞	100 do. 31
1000 do....b3. 68	100 do....b60 31
1000 do. 68	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000 U.S.5s,C.,'81.122	$10,000 U.S.6s,C.,'81.118⅜
2,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new. 119⅛	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000 N.Y.S.7s,B.L.r.104½	100 Mich. Cen....b. c. 61⅛
10,000 N.Y.S.7,B.L.c.104½	100 do. 61⅜
2,000 N.Y.C. 6s,'87.103	200 do. 61⅛
10,000 N.W.C.C.G.Bs. 89	100 do. 61⅝
1,000 M. & E.7s.'71.108	200 do. 61½
1,000 Long Dock B.103½	200 Ill. Central...b. c. 97½
8,000 H.&St.J. 8s, C. 83¾	10 C.& N.W.Pf....b. c. 60
16,000 O. & M. 2d. 78	100 do. 60¼
25,000 Erie 4th. 99¾	500 do. 60⅜
1,000 West. Pac.bds. 96⅜	400 do. 60¼
10,000 Union Pac.1st.103	4000 L.S.& M.So...b. c. 68
50,000 Har.1st 7s, C.116½	2000 do. 68⅛
7,000 Gt.W. 1st. '88. 85	1500 do. 68¼
1,000 Am.D.&I.C.7s.102	75 do. 68
15 Bank of N. Y. 130	1500 do. 68⅛
100 Con. Coal of Md.. 49	2200 do. 68
1100 do....b. c. 49½	18 do. 68½
100 do....b3. 49½	1600 do. 68⅛
900 West. Union.b. c. 76⅝	500 do....s3. 67⅞
900 do....b3. 76¾	1500 do....b3. 68
500 do....s3. 76⅝	1100 do. 68
50 U. S. Ex....b. c. 60	1100 do....b3. 68⅛
26 Wells Fargo Ex.. 84	4600 do....s3. 68⅛
100 do....b. c. 83½	2000 do. 68⅛
15 Am. Express.b. c. 59	200 do. 68
100 Pac. Mail..b. c. c. 37½	23 Cen. R. of N. J...106½
1100 do. 37⅝	100 do. 106¾
1900 do. 37¾	50 do....b. c.106¾
2300 do. 37¾	400 do. 107
3600 do....b3. 38	200 do. 107¼
500 do. 38⅛	200 C.,M. & St. P.b. c. 39⅛
300 do. 38¼	400 do....b3. 39¼
800 do....b3. 38¼	100 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 72⅞
400 do. 38⅜	100 do. 72¾
500 do. 38	200 O. & M....b, c.b3. 22⅜
700 do. 38⅛	200 do. 22¼
600 do. 38¼	100 do....c. 22¼
10 N.Y.C.&H.R..b.c. 110¼	300 do. 22¼
100 Erie R'y..b. c. s3. 16⅜	200 do....s3. 22⅜
200 do....b3. 16½	200 Tol., W. & W.b. c. 6
100 do. 16⅝	50 C.,B.& C..b. c.b3.116⅛
25 do. 16¾	400 H. & St. J....b. c. 21¼
200 do....s3. 16½	300 H. & St. J. Pf. b. c. 31
300 do. 16½	100 C. C. & I. C...b. c. 4⅜
100 Union Pac....b. c. 68⅞	100 do....b3. 4⅞
400 C.& R.Island.b. c.108⅛	600 S.L.K.C.&N.P.b. c. 30¾
100 do....b10.108¼	100 do. 31¼

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$100,000 U.S. Cur.6s.124¾	500 Lake Shore....s3. 67⅞
5,000 D. of C. 3-65s.. 68⅝	100 do....b3. 68
10,000 St. Paul 7s, G. 95	500 do. 67⅞
500 Western Un....s3. 76½	100 do. 67¾
100 do. 76½	1500 do. 67⅝
500 do....s3. 76⅝	400 do. 67½
500 Pacific Mail. 38⅛	200 do. 67⅝
1000 do. 38¼	200 do....s3. 67½
100 do. 38⅛	100 do. 67½
800 do....s3. 38	100 North-west'n..b3. 41⅝
100 do. 37⅞	200 do. 41½
3400 do. 38	100 North-west'n Pf.. 60
700 do....b3. 38⅛	100 do. 59⅞
50 U. S. Express. 60	250 do....b3. 59½
25 American Expres. 59	100 N. J. Central. 107¼
100 Erie Railway. 16⅜	10 do. 107⅛
900 do....b3. 16¾	30 Rock Island. 108
200 do. 16½	100 do....b3.108
400 do. 16⅜	100 Ohio & Miss...s3. 22⅛
1425 do....b3. 16⅞	100 do. 22
100 do. 16¾	300 do....s3. 21¾
100 Michigan Cen.. 61⅜	100 do. 21¾
100 do....s3. 61¼	100 do....b3. 21¾
100 do. 61½	200 St. Paul Pref. 72¾
100 do....s3. 61	100 H. & St. Jo. 21¼
100 Panama. 134	100 H. & St.Jo. P.b30. 31
100 do. 134⅞	39 N. Y., N. H. & H..150
100 Union Pacific. 68⅜	

MONDAY, Jan. 24—P. M.

The Stock market to-day ruled firm and higher, though at the close of business there was some reaction from the highest prices reached. The transactions aggregated 143,000 shares, of which 53,000 were in Lake Shore, 28,000 in Pacific Mail, 14,000 in Western Union, and 9,000 in Ohio and Mississippi. Lake Shore, after an early decline to 66¾, became strong and advanced to 68¼, reacting at the close to 67½. Pacific Mail, which has for some time past been the object of most determined assaults on the part of the bears, to-day rather disgusted its assailants by moving up from 36⅞ to 38⅜, closing a fraction lower. Western Union was firm, the extreme quotations having been 76⅜ and 76⅞. Union Pacific declined to 67¼, but afterward advanced to 69, closing at 68⅜. North-western and St. Paul were firm on slight fluctuations. Erie advanced from 16⅜ to 16⅞. Investment shares were strong and in demand. New-Jersey Central rose from 105¾ to 107¼, and closed at the highest point. Harlem advanced to 136½, New-York Central to 110⅛, Rock Island to 108⅛, and Pittsburg to 92.

There was a free supply of money offering on call to-day, and until late in the afternoon all the business was at 4@5 per cent. The market closed at the latter figure on stock collaterals after loans had been made at legal interest. The Government Bond dealers were supplied at 3@4 per cent. The discount market was easier and lower rates are expected. Prime names, which continue in small supply, passed at 5½ to 7½ per cent. The amount of National Bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $1,250,000.

The foreign advices reported a firm and higher market for securities at London. The advance in prices ranged from ⅛ to ½ ₱ cent., the latter in 1867s, which reached 109. Old 1865s closed at 105½@106, 10-40s at 106¾@107¼, and new 5s at 104¾@105. Consols advanced ⅛ ₱ cent. —to 93 15-16@94 for money, and to 94 1-16 for the account. The Bank of England lost £18,000 sterling withdrawn on balance. Money at the Stock Exchange is easier, the rate on Government securities being 3½ ₱ cent. The sterling exchange market was firm and higher for actual business, which was at $4 85@$4 85¼ for 60 days' bills, and at $4 88½@$4 89 for demand. The asking rates of the bankers, which are close on to the specie shipping point, remain at $4 85½ and $4 89½. The gold speculation continues dull and without important change. All the transactions to-day were at 113@113⅛, which were the opening and closing prices. The market was slightly firmer, in sympathy with the advance in sterling. On gold loans the rates were 3 to 7 ₱ cent for carrying. At San Francisco, to-day, $11,545, coin and $39,179 bullion, were shipped for the East.

The opening of the week was characterized by a larger demand than usual for Government bonds, some round amounts having been taken by corporations and capitalists. There is still a large supply of orders to be filled when the same can be done without causing too great an advance in prices. The improvement to-day equaled ¼ to ¾ ₱ cent., and at the close bonds were firmly held at the advance. The strength of the London market stimulated the rising tendency of prices here. The registered issues were prominent in the dealings. Railroad mortgages were strong, and in many cases showed an advance over Saturday's prices. Chicago and North-western consolidated coupon gold bonds rose from 88½ to 89, and were among the most active issues. Milwaukee and St. Paul, Morris and Essex, Central and Union Pacific, and other leading descriptions were taken in considerable amounts. Harlem Firsts advanced to 116½. Canada Southern Firsts sold at 65½ to 67, the bidding price on Saturday having been 63¼. In State bonds, District Columbia 3.65s advanced to 68⅜. New-York Bounty Loan was firm at 104½.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1876.

Gold receipts	$280,700 00
Gold payments	276,889 39
Gold balance	46,048,027 34
Currency receipts	534,235 86
Currency payments	557,122 29
Currency balance	36,832,436 10
Customs	157,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 24.

	Saturday.	Monday.
American Gold	113	113⅛
United States 5s, 1881, coup	117⅞	118¼
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup	121⅛	121⅜
Bills on London	$4 84½@$4 85	$4 85@$4 85½
New-York Central	110	110⅛
Rock Island	107⅝	108
Pacific Mail	37⅛	38⅛
St. Paul	39	39¼
St. Paul Preferred	72¾	73
Lake Shore	67⅛	67⅞
North-west	41¾	41½
North-west Preferred	59⅞	59½
Western Union	76¾	76⅝
Union Pacific	68	68⅞
Toledo & Wabash	6	6
Delaware, Lack. & Western	118¼	118¼
New-Jersey Central	105½	107¼
Panama	134	134⅞
Erie	16⅜	16⅜
Ohio & Mississippi	21⅞	21¾
C. C. & I. C.	4¾	4⅞
Harlem	136	136½

The extreme range of prices in stocks, and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	110½	110	750
Harlem	136½	136	950
Erie	16⅞	16⅜	5,050
Lake Shore	68¼	66¾	53,443
Wabash	6⅛	5¾	2,525
North-western	41⅞	41⅜	3,900
Northwestern Preferred	60⅜	59½	2,300
Rock Island	108⅛	107¾	3,330
Milwaukee and St. Paul	39⅜	39	4,809
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pf.	73	72¾	1,100
Pittsburg	92	92	100
Morris and Essex	102⅞	102⅞	130
New-Jersey Central	107¼	105¾	1,330
Michigan Central	61⅝	60¾	3,094
Illinois Central	97¾	97½	100
Union Pacific	69	67½	1,640
C. C. and Indiana Central	4⅞	4¾	400
Hannibal and St. Joseph	21¼	20⅞	1,100
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pf.	31	30	800
Ohio and Mississippi	22⅜	21¾	8,800
Atlantic and Pacific Pref.	4⅛	4⅛	100
Missouri Pacific	12½	12	130
Panama	134⅞	134	200
Western Union	76⅞	76⅜	14,000
Atlantic and Pacific Tel.	19¾	19¼	195
Pacific Mail	38⅜	36⅞	28,400
St. L., K. C. and N.	5⅞	5¾	200
St. L., K. C. and N. Pref.	31¼	30	1,500
Consolidation Coal	49½	49½	1,200
Wells, Fargo & Co. Ex.	83½	83½	150
Alton and Terre Haute	5	5	100
Alton and Terre Haute Pf.	21	21	300
Kansas and Texas	8¾	8½	200
Total sales			142,725

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency, 6s	124½	125
United States 6s, '81, registered	121¼	121½
United States 6s, '81, coupons	121⅞	122
United States 5-20s, '64, registered*	114½	--
United States 5-20s, '64, coupons*	114½	--
United States 5-20s, '65, registered	117½	118
United States 5-20s, '65, coupons	117½	118
United States 5-20s, '65, new, registered	119¼	119½
United States 5-20s, '65, new, coupons	119¼	119½
United States 5-20s, '67, registered	121¾	122
United States 5-20s, '67, coupons	121¾	121⅞
United States 5-20s, '68, registered	122¼	123
United States 5-20s, '68, coupons	122½	123
United States 10-40s, registered	118¾	119
United States 10-40s, coupons	119½	120
United States 5s, '81, registered	116¾	117
United States 5s, '81, coupons	118¼	118½

* Called.

And the following for City bank shares:

Butchers' and Drov.	125	Hanover	87
Central National	99½	Imp. and Traders'	190
Chatham	136	Mechanics'	140
City	300	Merchants'	118½
Commerce	118	Nassau	103
Corn Exchange	x130	New-York	129
First National	200	Ninth National	79
Fourth National	99	Park	127
Fulton	150	Phenix	94
Gallatin National	122	Republic	89½
German American	79	Shoe and Leather	146
Germania	109½	St. Nicholas	102

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin $79,000 for interest, and $20,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$16,288,000
Gold balances	845,530
Currency balances	956,365

The following is the Clearing House statement:

Currency exchanges	$78,728,975
Currency balances	4,224,370
Gold exchanges	8,893,868
Gold balances	1,661,047

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JAN. 24.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	102½	102⅝
City 6s, new	106¾	107
Camden and Amboy Railroad	136½	137
Pennsylvania Railroad	55⅝	55¾
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	52⅞	53
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62¾	62⅞
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	44¾	45
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	22½	22⅝
Northern Central Railroad	38	38½
Lehigh Navigation	51⅛	51¼
Lehigh Navigation, Gold Loan	103⅝	103¾

The Corn Exchange Bank has declared a dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable Feb. 1.

The annual statement of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York will be found in another column, and its figures afford ample evidence of the flourishing condition of the institution and the ability with which its affairs are administered by President Winston, Vice President McCurdy, and their efficient associates. During the year 9,842 new policies were issued, making a total of 100,756, while the premiums received amounted to $15,731,970 49. From the undivided surplus a dividend will be apportioned to each policy which shall be in force at its anniversary in 1876.

The officers of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company have published their annual statement for 1875, which shows the company to be in an excellent financial condition. Its total amount of premiums are $8,295,394 75; total assets, $16,019,940 82. Six ₱ cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof on and after the first of next month, and a dividend of *Forty ₱ cent.* has been declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year 1875.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ MISSOURI STATE BONDS—HANNIBAL AND St. Joseph issue, due 26th inst., wanted at a premium and accrued interest, by C. C. ROUMAGE, Jr., No. 15 New st., Office of H. Knickerbacker & Co.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 24, 1876.

COTTON—Has been inactive for early delivery, with quotations remaining as before. Export movement light....Ordinary quoted at 9½c.; Low Middling at 12¼c.@12½c.; Middling at 13c.@13 3-16c....Sales were officially reported, for prompt delivery, of 862 bales (of which 171 bales were on Saturday evening,) including 230 bales to shippers, 594 bales to spinners, and 38 bales to speculators....The dealings for forward delivery have been quoted moderate at about previous figures....Sales have been reported since our last of 13,100 bales, (of which 2,300 bales were on Saturday evening and 10,800 bales to-day,) with 1,300 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with January options closing at 13 1-16c.@13 3-32c.; February, 13⅛c.@13 5-32c.; March, 13 11-32c.@13⅜c.; April, 13 9-16c.@13 19-32c.; May, 13 25-32c.@13 13-16c.; June, 13 31-32c.@14c.; July, 14⅛c.@14 5-32c.; August, 14¼c., closing quiet and steady....The receipts at this port to-day were 4,922 bales, and at all the shipping ports were 25,150 bales, against 31,986 bales same day last week; and thus far this week, 41,764 bales, against 51,158 bales same time last week....The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 2,828,591 bales, against 2,415,118 bales the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (one day) to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 10,971 bales; to the Continent, 12,603; stock in New-York, 142,899 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 849,917 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—In the line of State and Western Flour the feature of business has been a fairly active and firm market for Minnesota Straight Extras, chiefly trade stock, with a good demand for regular Shipping Extras, Winter Wheat Extras, and City Mill Extras, on export account, at essentially unaltered figures, apart from which the movements have not been important, and values have quoted about as before. Less inquiry for unsound Flour. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,850 bbls. of all grades, including unsound lots, at $3 75@$6, chiefly at $4 25@$5; very inferior to choice No. 2 Flour at $3 25@$4 10; poor to very choice Superfine and Western at $4 25@$4 75, chiefly at $4 35@$4 50; inferior to very choice Extra State, $4 90@$5 35, chiefly at $5 10@$5 35 for lines; choice to fancy do., $5 35@$5 85; City Mills Extras, $5 10@$6 65, mainly at $5 80@$6 15; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 85@$5 35, chiefly at $5 10@$5 35; round-hoop Ohio at $4 85@$5 35 for small lots and lines; very poor to very choice Minnesota Extras, straight, $5 25@$7 25, chiefly at $6 35@$6 85, and Patent at $7@$9 50; Western trade and Family Extra, Spring Wheat stock, $5 35@$6 85; fair to very choice Western trade and Family Extra, Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock, $5 45@$6 85; Western White do., Extras, $5 65@$8 50; St. Louis Extras, $5 65@$8 25, with very fancy do. at higher figures; Extra Genesee, $5 65@$7 ₱ bbl. Included in the sales have been 6,100 bbls. shipping stock, in good part City Mill product, and Winter Wheat Extras, on the basis of our quotations....A moderate demand prevails for Southern Flour, chiefly in a jobbing way, at unchanged rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,100 bbls., in lots, at $4 25@$4 75 for inferior to very choice Superfine; $4 80@$6 30 for very poor to choice shipping Extras; $6 40@$8 75 for ordinary to very choice trade and family Extras....Rye Flour has been attracting less attention, and other than the best brands Superfine have been difficult to market. Prices have favored buyers decidedly....We quote at from $4 10@$5 30 for poor to very choice Superfine. Sales, 270 bbls., mostly at $5@$5 25 for Superfine....Corn-meal has been in slack request generally, though buyers have had any existing advantage as to values. West India purchasers operating very sparingly....We quote at from $2 90@$3 40 for poor to very choice Yellow Western; $2 90@$3 35 for White do.; $3@$3 35 for New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $3 60@$3 65 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 600 bbls., mostly low grade Yellow Western, at $2 95@$3 10 ₱ bbl....Corn-meal (in bags) continues in limited request at $1 10@$1 65 for poor to very choice ₱ 100 lb....Buckwheat Flour has been in moderate demand, within the range of $1 80@$2 20 for State and Pennsylvania, inferior to very choice, ₱ 100 lb.

GRAIN—Business in Wheat has been quite tame. Holders have been generally asking about previous prices for both Spring and Winter, but have met with little disposition on the part of buyers (especially for export) to operate freely. Rather more urgency has been shown to market Spring Wheat, with No. 1 Minnesota Spring in store, quoted as offered at $1 35, indicating, in this instance, a lower range. Strictly prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat, held at $1 26, (this description being scarce,) but no satisfactory bids were reported. Low grade Spring has been in some request, partly for milling purposes, with prices quoted about steady. Winter Wheat has been without animation; prime old Amber Western most wanted, but held above the views of purchasers. Sales have been reported since our last of only 34,000 bushels at $1 10 for No. 3 Chicago Spring, in store and afloat; $1 02@$1 06 for ungraded Spring, mainly at $1 06 for Chicago, afloat; $1 20@$1 30 for Red Western, mostly at $1 30 for prime....An unusually brisk inquiry has been noted, for Corn, mainly for new Mixed and Yellow for export, at an advance of ½c. a bushel, closing very firmly, with holders much more confident in their views....Sales have been reported since our last of 168,000 bushels, at 63c.@63¼c. for new Mixed Western, New-York inspection, closing at 63¼c. afloat, (with sales rumored at 63¾c., but without confirmation;) 62½c.@63c., mainly at 63c., for new Low Mixed do.; 61c.@63c., chiefly at 62c.@62½c., for ungraded new Mixed Western; 57c. for "no grade" New-York inspection, afloat; 63c.@64c. for new Yellow Western; 63¼c.@64c. for Yellow Western, New-York inspection; 62c. for Mixed Southern; 69c.@70c. for old Mixed Western, in store, chiefly at 70c. for prime; 72c. for lots; 63c.@64c., chiefly at 63c., for new Yellow Southern, (in which the dealings were quite liberal, mainly for export;) 63c. for new White Southern; 54c. (in part) for unmerchantable. Also, of new Mixed Western, New-York inspection, 25,000 bushels February options, including 20,000 bushels at 63c., and 5,000 bushels at 63⅛c., closing at 63⅛c. ₱ bushel....Rye has been offered more freely, and quoted easier and irregular in price, on a restricted trade; sales reported of 10,000 bushels Western, for shipment to Antwerp, on private terms; quoted at 86½c.@88c., in store and afloat, with State quoted nominal at 92c.@95c....Barley has been in slack demand and depressed in price, with sales reported of 7,000 bushels Canada West (Bay) at $1 15, and 3,500 bushels Jefferson County at 95c. ₱ bushel....A very limited call has been noted for Barley Malt, which has been quoted weak and irregular as to values, within the range of $1 20@$1 45 for about fair to very choice Canada, cash and time; $1 12½@$1 30 for four-rowed State, cash and time, and 90c.@$1 12½ for two-rowed do., do....Sales reported of 10,000 bushels very choice City at $1 40, cash....Canada Peas have been very quiet, with strictly prime, in bond, quoted at $1 02 ₱ bushel. Last sale was made at this price ₱ bushel....Buckwheat very quiet, with prime State quoted nominal at 58c. ₱ bushel....Oats have been offered with reserve and quoted stronger in price, checking business, though a fair demand has been noted, particularly for the best samples of Mixed, for local trade purposes. Best White scarce, and held altogether above the views of purchasers. Sales have been reported, since our last, of only 25,000 bushels at 48c. for Mixed State: 48c. for New-York Light Mixed; 47½c. for No. 2 New-York; 46c. for No. 3 New-York; 45c. for New-York "no grade;" 45c.@47½c. for Mixed Western, odd lots; 47c.@50c. for White Western, about fair ordinary to good, mainly at 47c. for about fair ordinary. (7,000 bushels,) in store; and 65c. for (one car load) extra choice White Western, (Superior.)....Feed has been very slow of sale, and quoted easier in price, within the range of $17@$22, as extremes, with the main dealings reported at $17@$18 50 for 40 to 60 lb. stock ₱ ton....Bale Hay has been in moderate request at full prices, with shipping qualities within the range of 75c.@85c., and retailing qualities at 95c.@$1 10 ₱ 100 lb. Clover, 65c.@80c. Salt Hay, 60c.@70c....Rye Straw continues in demand within the range of 80c.@$1 20; Oat, 70c.@85c. ₱ 100 lb....The stock of Grain in store in this port to-day embraces 5,562,057 bushels Wheat, 493,216 bushels Corn, 101,107 bushels Rye, 328,730 bushels Barley, 320,129 bushels Malt, 1,011,574 bushels Oats, and 4,696 bushels Peas. The aggregate of Grain in store is 7,821,509 bushels, as against 8,097,384 bushels last Monday, and 5,928,106 bushels Jan. 25, 1875....Samples of East India Wheat (including one of ordinary soft Red, one of ordinary hard Red, and one of ordinary White Wheat,) as received from London, were exhibited on 'Change to-day, as indicative of the quality of the Wheat arriving at that port from Calcutta, which wheat is said to be used in mixing with the soft English Wheat, and thus improving both the English and the Indian Wheat, the latter absorbing the superabundant moisture of the damp English Wheat.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been in liberal stock, especially the poorer qualities, and having been quite moderately sought after, prices have been quoted weak....We quote within the range of 48c.@60c. for fair to choice, and 61c.@62c. for fancy; sales reported of 295 bbls., in lots, within our range, chiefly at 56c.@60c. for strictly prime to choice....Foreign product has been very quiet, with job lots of English Islands sold at 35c.@40c., and of Porto Rico at 42c.@48c. ₱ gallon....Syrups have been in less demand within the range of 37½c.@60c. for Sugar, chiefly for home use; 35c.@42c. for Molasses....Sugar-house Molasses has been comparatively dull here within the range of 22c.@25c. for hhds. and bbls.

PROVISIONS—Trade in Pork has been unimportant and prices have been depressed and irregular....Sales, for early delivery have been reported of only 100 bbls. new Western Mess at $21 for inspected, an extreme rate....Western Prime Mess quoted at $19 75@$20; City do. $21 75@$22; Extra Prime, $16 ₱ bbl....And for forward delivery, Western Mess, February options, quoted as held at $20 70; March, at $20 85; April at $21, and May at $21 20, without transactions....Dressed Hogs have been in good request, with City quoted firm at 9c.@9¾c. for heavy to light, and Pigs at 10c. ₱ lb....Western Hogs at 8⅝c.@9c. ₱ lb....Cut-meats have been quoted firm, with a good demand noted for City Pickled Bellies, in bulk, and a quiet market for most other kinds....Sales have been reported of 175 tcs. Pickled Hams at 12c.@12½c.; 10,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, 10 to 10½ lb., at 12¼c.; and sundry small lots of City bulk stock within our range....We quote: Pickled Shoulders at 8¼c.@8½c.; Smoked Shoulders at 9½c.@9¾c.; Pickled Hams at 12c.@13c.; Smoked Hams at 14c.@15c.; Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 10 to 11 lb., at 12c.@12¼c....Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., at 8½c. for prompt delivery....Western Pickled Hams, in tcs., quoted at 12c.@12½c....Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., at the West, 7¼c....Bacon has been quiet, but steady here....City Long Clear at 11c.; Western Long Clear at 10⅞c., delivered....Sales have been reported of 25 bxs. City Long Clear at 11c....Western Long and Short Clear, prompt delivery here, quoted at 11¼c., and for February delivery quoted at 11¼c.; Short Clear, early delivery, at 11⅝c....And for Western delivery, Long Clear quoted at 10c., Short Clear at 10½c., and Cumberlands at 10⅛c.; and Short Rib at 10¼....And for Chicago delivery, 250 bxs. Long and Short Clear, at 10¼c.; and 250 bxs. do. last half of February at 10⅜c....Western Lard has been more freely dealt in, for prompt and forward delivery, and though opening a shade lower, closing stronger and buoyant....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 575 tcs. prime at 12⅝c., closing at 12 11-16c.; 500 tcs. do., to arrive, (marketed on Saturday evening,) at 12 11-16c.; and 725 tcs., off grade, at 12c.@12½c., refiners having purchased most of the early delivery stock reported sold....And, for forward delivery, of Western Steam, sales have been made of 3,000 tcs. February options, at 12⅝c.@12 11-16c., closing at 12 11-16c.; 2,250 tcs., March, at 12¾c.@12 13-16c., closing at 12 13-16c.; 3,250 tcs., April, at 12⅞c.@12 15-16c., closing at 12 15-16c.@13c.; 1,250 tcs. May, at 13c., closing at 13 1-16c., bid, and 250 tcs., June, at 13⅛c....City Lard has been in slack demand, with sales reported of 219 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 12½c.@12⅝c., chiefly at 12⅝c., and 90 tcs. No. 1 do. at 12¼c. ₱ lb....Refined Lard has been in rather more demand, with sales reported of 400 tcs. for the Continent at 13c.; 500 tcs. for the West Indies at 13¾c.; City West. 250 tcs. Refined at 12⅝c. ₱ lb....Beef has been steady, on a moderate call for supplies....We quote barreled Beef at from $11 50@$12 50 for Extra, and $10 50@$11 50 for Plain Mess; $15 50@$16 50 for Packet, ₱ bbl.; sales, 175 bbls....And Tierce Beef quoted thus: Prime Mess, $23; India Mess, $25; City Extra India Mess, $30 50@$32....Beef Hams have been in moderate demand at $23@$25 for good to very choice Western, and $22@$22 50 for best new Southern; sales, 70 bbls. very choice Western at $25 ₱ bbl....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs were essentially as last quoted....Tallow has been moderately active, with sales of 115,000 lb. good to prime at 9c.@9¼c., with best City at 9 5-16c....Stearine has been in some demand for early delivery, with prime Western, in tcs., quoted at 13c.; choice City, 13¼c. ₱ lb....Sales 50 tcs. prime Western, from dock, at 13c., and 20 tcs. No. 1 at 10¼c.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 150 bbls at $1 10½ ₱ gallon; market quiet but steady.

FREIGHTS—Room on berth for Grain, Flour, and Provisions was in good demand, and quoted generally firm; in the instance of Liverpool, by steam, rather stronger. Cotton movements, in the way of direct shipments, hence, have been very light, but in the line of through freight more liberal, at, however, low figures. Market otherwise very quiet. Tonnage on charter has been in slack request, mostly for Petroleum and Grain, the latter mainly for loading at outports, at about late quotations....For Liverpool, the engagements reported, since our last, have been, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl; and, by steam, 100 bales Cotton at ¼d.; 3,900 bales do., (of through freight, mostly Memphis shipments,) at ¼d. ₱ lb.; 950 bags Clover-seed at 35s.; 6,000 bags Canada Oat-meal, (of through freight,) at 35s.; 2,850 bxs. Bacon, (nearly all of through freight,) at 35s.; 8,000 bxs. Cheese at 37s. 6d.; 100 pks. Tallow, reported at 30s. ₱ ton, (with Grain room quoted at 8d. ₱ 60 lb. as bid;) and 500 bdls. Hogshead Shooks at 18d. And by steam, from New-Orleans, direct, (reported thence,) 1,100 bales Cotton reported at 9-16d.@19-32d., with ⅝d. given as the best bid via New-York. And by steam, from Chicago, (of through freight,) 1,200 pks. Lard and Bacon, on the basis of the quotations mentioned in our last....For London, by sail, 4,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 4½d.@2s. 6d. closing at 2s. 6d.; 1,500 bbls. do. (of through freight) at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl; 8,000 bushels Wheat at 8½d.; 10,000 bushels Peas (of through freight) at 8½d. ₱ bushel; and, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at 10d. ₱ 60 lb.; 300 bags Clover-seed at 45s. ₱ ton; 600 tcs. Beef at 8s. ₱ tierce; 150 bales Hops (via Liverpool) on private terms....For Glasgow, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain at 8¼d. ₱ 60 lb., and 650 pks. Provisions part reported at 35s. ₱ ton....For Hull, by steam, 300 bxs. Bacon at 35s. ₱ ton....For Cork and orders, a bark, with about 3,800 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 7s. 3d.; another, with about 2,400 quarters do., from do., at 7s. 4½d. ₱ quarter; another, with about 3,000 bbls. Resin, from Wilmington, reported on private terms....For Havre, a ship, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, reported (as chartered there,) at 1½c. ₱ lb....For the Continent, a Norwegian bark, 554 tons, hence, with about 3,200 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. for Refined, or 5s. 3d. for Crude, ₱ bbl....For Antwerp, by steam, 14,000 bushels Wheat, and 10,000 bushels Rye, at 8d. ₱ bushel; also, a Belgian ship, 996 tons, with about 6,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, reported at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Hamburg, by steam, 600 tcs. Lard, reported at 1 75 reichmarks, and 450 bags Clover-seed, reported on private terms....For Lisbon, a German brig, 240 tons, with Grain from Baltimore, reported on private terms....For Alexandria, a British barkentine, 361 tons, hence, with about 11,000 cases Petroleum at 32½c. ₱ case....For Philadelphia, a schooner, 212 tons, with Lumber, from Brunswick, at $6.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 24, 1876.

There was no further reduction in prices on this forenoon in trade in horned Cattle; the herds to hand were almost all cleared off at noon. Those sold at Sixtieth street fetched from 10¼c.@13½c. ₱ lb., weights 6¾ to 9 cwt. Those sold at Harsimus Cove ranged from 8¼c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weights 4½ to 8½ cwt.; quality was generally fair with a choice top. From 54 to 58 lb. has been allowed to the cwt., net. Milch Cows firm at $58 50@$80 ₱ head, Calves included. Smooth quality Veals scarce and in demand at 8c.@11c. ₱ lb. Grass Calves scarce and in fair demand at 4¼c. ₱ lb.; also at $10 50@$22 ₱ head. Trade in Sheep very slow at 5½c.@8c. ₱ lb. Lambs dull though scarce at 7¼c.@8c. ₱ lb. There were no live Hogs on sale; City-dressed not quoted at noon.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 99 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt., scant; 50 generally fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., with a fraction ₱ head, weight 7½ cwt., strong; 95 coarse but fat Illinois Steers at 10½c.@11c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt., strong; 15 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt., scant; 2 Bulls, live weight 3,600 lb., at $5 12½ ₱ cwt. T. Wheeler sold for T. C. Eastman 41 Illinois Steers, from good to choice, from 12c.@13¼c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt. A. N. Monroe sold for self 68 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt., strong; 30 choice Illinois Steers at 12⅞c. ₱ lb., weight 8½ cwt., scant. W. Thompson sold for Hosbury & Co. 102 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10¼c.@11c. ₱ lb., weights 6½ to 7 cwt. W. Siegel sold for A. N. Monroe 91 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 10¼c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. T. Gellis sold for S. Sidner, 69 Ohio Steers, from common to good, from 10¼c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; for self, 19 generally good Illinois Steers, at 11c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 30 choice Illinois Steers, at 13c. ₱ lb., weight 9 cwt. Ulery & Cary sold for Goff Bros. 67 mixed Kentucky Cattle, Steers, Oxen, and Cows, at 10¾c.@11c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 81 Kentucky Cattle, mixed, Steers, Oxen, and Cows, at 11½c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt., strong; for G. N. Mears, 48 Ohio Steers, the tops at 13¼c. ₱ lb., the tail end held on sale. Burchard & Merritt sold for Rankin & Co., 17 generally fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 52 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt., scant; 34 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt.; for Bedford and Kennedy 142 Kentucky Cattle mixed, Steers, Oxen, and Cows, at 10¾c.@13c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt. Hume & Elliott sold 5 State Lambs, weight 360 lb., at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 220 Ohio Sheep, weight, 17,370 lb., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 752 Ohio Sheep, weight 67,610 lb., at 6½c. ₱ lb.; 191 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,220 lb., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 28 Ohio Sheep, weight 2,760 lb., at 6⅞c. ₱ lb.; 134 State Sheep, weight 14,410 lb., at $6 06 ₱ cwt.; 45 State Sheep, weight 3,400 lb., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 187 State Sheep, weight 16,370 lb., at 6½c. ₱ lb.; 346 State Sheep, weight 32,710 lb., at 6⅞c. ₱ lb.; 180 State Sheep, weight 17,510 lb., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 84 State Sheep, weight 8,390 lb., at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 1 State Veal, weight 100 lb., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 1 State Veal, weight 160 lb., at 11c. ₱ lb.; 33 Grass Calves, weight 10,800 lb., at 4¼c. ₱ lb.; 30 Grass Calves at $10 50 ₱ head; 10 Grass Calves at $22 ₱ head. Also sold for week ending Jan. 22, 1876, 4,318 Sheep, average ₱ head $6 16; 154 Veals and Calves, average ₱ head $14 22.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—J. Kirby sold 81 Sheep, weight 6,770 lb., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 132 Sheep, weight 12,060 lb., at 5⅝c. ₱ lb.; 41 Sheep, weight 3,700 lb., at 6⅞c. ₱ lb.; 169 Sheep, weight 13,860 lb., at $5 90 ₱ cwt.; 326 Sheep, weight 32,090 lb., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 35 Lambs, weight 2,770 lb., at 8c. ₱ lb.

At Harsimus Cove—Coney & McPherson sold for Dadisman & Co. 66 Kentucky Steers, from common to fair, from 10c.@11c. ₱ lb., weight 6 to 7½ cwt.; for J. H. Bronteeston 16 Ohio Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12c. ₱ lb.; for Kerr & Co., 46 Kentucky Steers, from common to choice, from 10½c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weights 6½ to 9 cwt.; for Eastman & Co., 116 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weights 7½ to 7¾ cwt.; for B. Maynes, 78 fair Ohio Steers at 10¾c.@11¼c. ₱ lb., weights 6¼ to 7¼ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for Torrens & Co. 70 Texan Steers at 8¼c. ₱ lb., weight 4¼ cwt.; 17 common Missouri Steers at 10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 16 coarse Missouri Steers at 9½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; for L. Schomberg, 32 Virginia Cows and Heifers at 9c.@10c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt. B. & H. Westheimer sold for Kerr & Co. 11 car loads of mixed Ohio and Indiana Steers, from poor to fair, from 9½c.@11c. ₱ lb., weights 5½ to 7 cwt.; for Lehman Bros., Virginia Steers, from poor to fair, from 8½c.@11c. ₱ lb., weights 5 to 8½ cwt.; for W. Toole, 18 poor Virginia Steers, at 9½c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt. M. Lauterbach sold for Klopfar & Co. 36 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. scant. C. Khan sold for J. Rice 35 common Missouri Steers at 10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt.; for Kahn & Furst 32 fair Kentucky Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; for G. Becker 56 Kentucky Oxen and Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; for H. Kahn, 17 common Kentucky Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; for I. Brown 33 Kentucky Oxen and Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. The herds shipped by Morris & Waixels were disposed of as follows: M. Lauterbach sold 63 generally fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. strong; 33 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt. scant. F. Samuels sold 16 generally fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 65 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt. scant. D. Waixel sold 23 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 32 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10½c.@11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 15 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 68 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 10¾c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt., with $1 on ₱ head on a part of the herd. Judd & Buckingham sold 179 Kentucky Sheep, weight 14,840 lb., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 309 State Sheep, weight 30,840 lb., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 167 Kentucky Sheep, weight 16,670 lb., at 7⅛c. ₱ lb.; also sold for week ending Jan. 22, 1876, 3,036 Sheep for $17,998 03, average ₱ head, $5 92. Kase & Pidcock sold 198 State Sheep, weight 15,080 lb., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 203 State Sheep, weight 22,660 lb., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 376 Ohio Sheep, weight 31,540 lb., at 6⅛c. ₱ lb.; 164 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,650 lb., at 6½c. ₱ lb.; 343 Ohio Sheep, weight 33,210 lb., at $6 56¼c. ₱ cwt; 138 Ohio Sheep, weight, 16,350 lb., at 8c. ₱ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards for week ending Jan. 24, 1876: 3,070 head of horned Cattle, 42 Cows, 342 Veals and Calves, 8,238 Sheep and Lambs.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for week ending Jan. 22, 1876: 2,431 Sheep, 22 Cows, 26 Calves. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 2,698 Sheep and Lambs, 5 Cows, 6 Calves.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth Street Yards for week ending Jan. 22, 1876: 12,612 Hogs, 2,332 Sheep. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 2,326 Hogs, 209 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Harsimus Cove for week ending Jan. 22, 1876: 5,920 head of horned Cattle, 35 Cows, 13,589 Sheep, 13,384 Hogs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 2,468 head of horned Cattle, 5,901 Sheep, 3,457 Hogs.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—Cattle—Receipts since Saturday 1,300 head; market active; prices firmer; choice to extra quoted at $5 50@$6 25; fair to good at $4 50@$4 75; feeders at $4@$4 35; stockers, $3@$4; Texans, $2 50@$3 25; shipments, 1,500 head. Hogs—Receipts to-day 14,000 head; official receipts since Saturday, 18,000 head; market active; prices steady; packers, $6 90@$7 35; bacon grades, $7 25@$7 30; shipping grades not wanted; nominally $7 35@$7 40; Philadelphias, $7 50; shipments, 1,500 head. Sheep—Receipts, 1,000 head; market dull; common to choice, $4@$5 75; shipments, 500 head.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24.—Cattle—The market was dull this week, and prices favor buyers; 3,400 head arrived and sold at 7c.@7½c. for extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers, 5½c.@6½c. for fair to good do., and 4c.@5c. ₱ lb. gross, for common as to quality. Sheep were in fair demand; 8,000 head sold at 5½c.@6½c. ₱ lb., gross, as to condition. Hogs were unchanged; 5,000 head sold at $9 50@$11 ₱ 100 lb., net.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 24—12:30 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 3½ ₱ cent; Consols, 93 15-16 for money and 94 for the account. United States Bonds, 1867s, 108⅞; new 5s, 104⅞. New-York Central, 100. Erie Railway shares, preferred, 30.

2 P. M.—Consols, 93 15-16 for money and 94 1-16 for the account.

5:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £18,000.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—Exchange on London, 25f. 14c. for short sight. Rentes, 66f. 47½c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 24—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady; Middling Uplands, 6⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 6 15-16d.; sales, 14,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export.

1 P. M.—Cotton to arrive partially 1-16d. cheaper. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped January and February, (per sail,) at 6 9-16d.; do., do., January and February delivery, at 6⅛d.; sales of Middling Orleans, Low Middling clause, shipped February and March, (per sail,) at 6⅝d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Receipts to-day, 11,000 bales, of which 7,000 bales were American.

4:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped February and March, (per sail,) at 6⅝d.; do., do., January delivery, at 6⅛d.; do., February and March delivery, at 6⅛d.; do., April and May delivery, at 6 9-16d.; do., do., May and June delivery, at 6⅝d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, at 6 9-16d.; do. do., May and June delivery, at 6 11-16d. Of the sales to-day 9,600 bales were American. Produce—Refined Petroleum, 11¼d.@12d. ₱ gallon.

Evening—Cotton—Receipts to-day, 23,500 bales, of which 15,900 bales were American.

ANTWERP, Jan. 24.—Petroleum, 32½f. for fine pale American.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A NO. 1 PRIVATE STABLE TO LET.—SEVEN stalls; first-class location; rooms for coachman. Apply at YATES', No. 888 6th av., corner 50th st.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—By virtue of the powers and directions contained in a certain indenture of mortgage or trust deed, made and executed by the EMPIRE CITY MINING COMPANY, a body corporate, organized and existing under the laws of the State of New-York, party of the first part, and RICHARD D. WOOD and CHARLES T. DEFOREST, both of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, parties of the second part, in trust to secure the payment of certain bonds of the said Empire City Mining Company therein mentioned, amounting to thirty-five thousand dollars and the interest thereon, said indenture of mortgage or trust deed bearing date the 15th day of June, A. D. 1874, and filed for record and recorded in the Recorder's Office, Elko County, in the State of Nevada, on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1874, in book 1 of mortgages, pages 449 to 458, default having been made in the payment of interest on said bonds, and more than twenty days having elapsed since such default, and, by the terms of said mortgage or trust deed, the principal sum of said bonds having become due and payable, by reason of such default in the payment of interest, we, the undersigned, will sell, at public auction, by D. M. Seaman, auctioneer, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the TWENTY-THIRD day of FEBRUARY, 1876, at 12 o'clock, noon: All the right, title, and interest, estate, claim, and demand, both in law and equity, as well in possession as in expectancy, of the said party of the first part in said mortgage or trust deed, to wit, the said Empire City Mining Company, of, in, and to certain portion, claim, and mining right, title, or property on that certain vein or lode of rock and earth, containing precious metals, and situated in Railroad Mining District and in the County of Elko and State of Nevada, being six hundred (600) feet, on the lode known as Last Chance No. 2, said six hundred (600) feet being the entire discovery claimed on said lode, with all the appurtenances belonging thereto, including all ores extracted now lying on the dumps or in the vicinity; the said property being the same conveyed by Warren D. Gookin to the said Empire City Mining Company by deed bearing date the 6th day of April, A. D. 1872, and recorded in the County Recorder's office of Elko County, Nevada, on the 18th day of May, A. D., 1872, in Book 4 of Deeds, pages 38, &c.

Also, all the right, title, and interest, claim and demand, both in law and equity, as well in possession as expectancy, of the said party of the first part in said mortgage or trust deed, of, in, and to the certain other claim and mining right, title, or property situated in Railroad Mining District, and in the County of Elko and State of Nevada, being the claim known as the Hussey Tunnel, running two thousand (2,000) feet in a south-easterly direction toward the centre of the mountain, claiming all the ledges, lodes, veins, and deposits of ore or mineral which may be tapped or cut by said tunnel, and not located prior to the location of said tunnel, to a distance of five hundred feet on each side from the centre of the tunnel, said location being recorded in Book B of the Mining Records of Railroad Mining District, page 155, and being the same premises conveyed by J. W. Hussey and others to said Empire City Mining Company by deed bearing date the 6th day of April, A. D. 1872, and recorded in said Recorder's office on the 18th day of May, 1872, in Book 4 of Deeds, page 44, &c., to which deed reference may be had.

Also, all that certain mining claim or right situated in said Railroad Mining District, in the County of Elko, in the State of Nevada, known as Last Chance Tunnel, running two thousand (2,000) feet in a north-easterly direction, and claiming all ledges, lodes, veins, or deposits of ore or mineral which may be tapped or cut by this tunnel, to the distance of five hundred (500) feet on each side from the centre of said tunnel, said claim being recorded in the Mining Records of said district October 30, A. D. 1871, together with the appurtenances thereto belonging, and being the same premises conveyed by J. W. Hussey and others to the Empire City Mining Company by deed bearing date the 6th day of April, A. D. 1872, and recorded in the said County Recorder's office May 18th, 1872, in Book 4 of Deeds, page 49, &c., to which reference may be had.

Also, all the right, title, and interest of the said party of the first part in and to these certain other mining claims, situated in said Railroad Mining District, Elko County, Nevada, known as the Lone Lode, the True Lode, and the Red Jacket Lode, with the appurtenances thereto belonging, said mining claims and premises being the same conveyed by J. W. Hussey to said Empire City Mining Company by two deeds, one bearing date the 6th day of April, 1872, and the other bearing date the 18th day of April, 1872, and recorded in said Recorder's office on the 18th day of May, 1872, in Book 4 of Deeds, pages 42, &c., and 40, &c., to which deeds reference may be had.

Also, all that certain other mining claim situated in said Railroad Mining District and County of Elko, known as the Empire City Mine, consisting of eighteen hundred (1,800) feet, said mine being recorded in Book B of the Mining Records of said Railroad Mining District, page 156, together with the appurtenances thereto belonging, said premises being the same conveyed by J. W. Hussey and others to said Empire City Mining Company by deed, bearing date the 6th day of April, 1872, and recorded in said County Recorder's office May 18, 1872, in Book 4 of Deeds, pages 47, &c.

Also, all the other real estate and mining claims and rights of the party of the first part in said mortgage or trust deed, together with the furnace of said party of the first part on the premises hereinbefore mentioned, together with all the machinery and tools belonging to the said Empire City Mining Company, and all the other chattels or personal property of the said company situated in said Elko County.—Dated Jan. 22, 1876.

RICHARD D. WOOD, CHARLES T. DE FOREST, } Trustees.

Jan.25-1aw4wTu

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned, HENRY H. CROCKER, assignee in Bankruptcy of THEODORE ROSS and L. JAQUELIN SMITH, will sell, by ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, auctioneers, on SATURDAY, the 5th day of February, 1876, at 12 o'clock and thirty minutes in the afternoon of that day, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New-York, at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following notes, drafts, acceptances, and book accounts:

Promissory note made by J. F. Cottle, dated 13th July, 1874, payable one day after its date to Theodore Ross, and indorsed by said Ross	975 00
Promissory note made by J. F. Cottle, dated June 4, 1873, payable one day after date to Theodore Ross, or order, and indorsed by said Ross, $400, less $41, paid	359 00
Promissory note made by J. F. Cottle, dated March 4, 1874, to Theodore Ross, payable one day after date, and indorsed by said Ross	250 00
Also, note made by J. F. Cottle, dated 6th May, 1874, to David F. Brooker, payable one month after date, and endorsed by D. F. Brooker, and paid by Theodore Ross	100 00
Promissory note made by J. F. Cottle, dated August 4, 1873, to Theodore Ross, or order, payable one day after date, and indorsed by said Ross	650 00
Promissory note made by J. F. Cottle, dated May 25, 1874, to Frank Otard, payable sixty days after its date, and indorsed and paid by Theodore Ross	400 00
Sight draft by Ross & Smith upon James C. Stevenson, of Wilmington, North Carolina, accepted by said Stevenson, dated July 2, 1874	101 50
Draft by Barnet, Micon & Co. on B. H. Micon, President, accepted by Benjamin H. Micon, President Tallassee Manufacturing Company, dated December 11, payable ninety days after date	325 00
Draft by Ross & Smith, dated New-York, June 26, 1873, on M. Moore, Vandalia, Virginia, payable sixty days after date, accepted by said Moore, and paid by Ross & Smith	170 75
Note by J. J. Sharp & Co., of Sharpsburgh, North Carolina, to Ross & Smith, dated April 20, 1874, payable one day after date	383 56
Book account against estate of John Ross, Nyack, New-York	264 15
Book account against Evans & Ragland, La Grange, Georgia	388 09
Book account against Pierre Bacot & Co., Winnsboro, South Carolina	238 50
Book account against Arnold & Colley, Washington, Georgia	282 69

The sale above-mentioned will be made and this notice is given under and in pursuance of an order of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, made and entered on the 31st day of December, 1875. HENRY H. CROCKER, Assignee in Bankruptcy of Theodore Ross & L. Jaquelin Smith, No. 88 Beaver st. New-York City.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE CREAM

is made from PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM, and the public is fast discovering the fact, as they compare it with others' make, not made from pure cream. Our sales exceed those of any other establishment of the kind in the world, and almost equal those of all the New-York dealers combined. We are thus enabled to supply a better article at a lower figure than any other establishment.

CHARLOTTE RUSSE, rich and delicious.

72 Cents per Dozen, or 50 Cents per Quart.

DEPOTS, NO. 305 4TH AV. and NO. 1,264 BROADWAY.

ROWAN'S ICE CREAM, REDUCED IN PRICE BUT NOT IN QUALITY, from 25 cents to 40 cents per quart, according to quantity ordered. DEPOTS, Nos. 334 and 741 6th av.

J. FUSSELL & SONS, ICE CREAM. No. 12 Bible House. Special attention to out-town orders.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, AND BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS, NO. 93 Fulton st.—Special attention given to ordered work.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 25, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MARRIED IN HASTE.—Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Ada Dyas.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—PIQUE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ROSE MICHEL—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., John Parselle, Miss Rose Eytinge.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Lawrence Barrett, Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mr. E. L. Davenport.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

EAGLE THEATRE.—SONGS, DANCES, DRAMA, FARCE—Mr. Josh Hart.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

COLOSSEUM.—GRAND SPECTACLE DIORAMA of the Prussian Siege of Paris. Afternoon and evening.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN—Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Marie Gordon.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH.—Lecture by Rev. Charles S. Robinson, D. D.—"London and Westminster Abbey."

STEINWAY HALL.—MRS. JARLEY'S WAX-WORKS.

☞Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Speaker KERR is known to be opposed to that longing for inflation and repudiation which fills the minds of some of his Democratic friends in the House. This brings him into conflict with those friends, and at this moment Mr. LANDERS, of Indiana, is especially wrath with him, and has gone so far as to challenge an open trial of strength. In such a struggle as this, the sympathies of the people are likely to be with the Speaker, for there has never been a time since the close of the war when it was more necessary than it is at present to keep the national credit up to the highest possible point, both at home and abroad. Once hang out the flag of inflation and repudiation, and all attempts to fund the national debt on the basis already agreed upon will inevitably fail. Men like Mr. LANDERS do not realize the effects of the policy which they have hatched; men like Mr. KERR do. The Democratic Party is heavily handicapped with its rag-money members—if, indeed, those members do not constitute a majority. Like the Skye terrier described by JOHN BRIGHT, it is difficult to see which is the head and which the tail. We must leave the Democrats to find out, if they can; but while they are puzzling over the mystery, the section of the party represented by Mr. KERR will unquestionably have the support of the public. And if, as Mr. LANDERS asserts, the majority of Mr. KERR's constituents are in favor of rag money, that fact will not in the least degree lower the Speaker in the estimation of his countrymen. There are circumstances in public life in which it is not unbecoming in a member of Congress to oppose the temporary wishes even of his constituents.

It appears that the Committee on Foreign Affairs has decided, after all, to advise the reduction of the sum allowed for the consular and diplomatic service. We are told that "commercial agencies" are to be substituted for the consulates, and that Gen. SCHENCK is to be deprived of his short-hand Secretary, by which latter step the large sum of $2,500 a year will be saved to the country. The diplomatic service is conducted now as cheaply as is consistent with prudence or efficiency, and it is not likely that anything will be gained to the country by lopping off salaries here and there. It is a most unprofitable field for the exercise of economy. Under Secretary FISH, no money has been squandered, and it is not just to him, or beneficial to the country, to deal with his recommendations as people deal with a peddler at a country fair.

We are glad to find that the House of Representatives is not inclined to allow the conduct of Messrs. SCHUMAKER and KING, in connection with the Pacific Mail subsidy, to pass out of sight and out of mind. There never was a clearer case of complicity in a corrupt intrigue than that which the Investigating Committee of the last Congress unearthed, and if KING and SCHUMAKER escaped scot free, it would be nothing less than a disgrace to the country. The matter has now been referred to the Judiciary Committee, and we trust that it will never rest until an example has been made of those members of Congress who clearly betrayed their trusts, and who seem to believe that time will suffice to cover up their misdeeds. Their punishment may serve as a warning to many others who imagine that it is safe to discard all principles of honor, and to enrich themselves at the expense of the people. It must not be forgotten that the President of the American Exchange National Bank has testified that two checks were paid to KING, one for $275,000 and the other for $115,000. What KING did with this money he declines to say, but it is quite plain that the transaction ought not to be permitted to rest unexplained. Congress owes it to itself to clear up the mystery.

The Spanish agents at various European courts have given the assurance that their Government will soon be in a position to quell the Cuban insurrection. We have heard this many times before, but meanwhile the insurrection goes on, much as it has always done, and the property of American citizens is constantly being seized or threatened. There must be an end put to these outrages, and the promises of the Spanish Government are clearly insufficient for this purpose. No doubt the Spanish diplomatists are right in saying that the United States have no desire to annex Cuba, but would Spain allow the rights of its citizens to be violated so constantly as the rights of American citizens are now violated under Spanish rule? We very much doubt it.

The report of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department, which will be sent to the Legislature to-day, calls attention to the great increase of private banks doing business under corporate names, which in every case are assumed for the purpose of disguising their real character. There were less than twenty of these banks in 1870, and now there are more than sixty. The favorite device of the managers of these institutions is to appropriate the name of some State bank which has ceased to exist, advertise that their bank was organized in 18—, the date when the original bank was organized, and do business on the good name which the old bank enjoyed. If the old name is not available, they start under some high-sounding title calculated to inspire confidence, and print a long list of the bank's officers, while, in fact, the whole concern may be the property of one or two men, and in no sense a bank at all, but an ordinary business copartnership. Such a "bank" may have no capital; it is not subject to any supervising authority, and it pays no taxes on any capital in business. Its whole chance of living depends on the adroitness of its owners in making people believe that it is really a bank, organized under the banking laws of the State, amenable to its supervision and authority, and offering the security afforded by institutions organized under the conditions which the State imposes. The Superintendent suggests that the Legislature should prohibit the assumption of corporate titles by purely private banks.

Mr. RANDALL's Committee on Appropriations proposes to set about the work of retrenchment in Government expenditures in a somewhat rough-and-ready fashion. When the bill providing for legislative, executive, and judicial expenditures is taken up, the following rule of reduction is to be applied to it: The clerical force in all the departments is to be reduced twenty per cent., and this reduction is to be compensated for by increasing the working hours from six to eight. All salaries, with the exception of those of Cabinet officers and Clerks receiving less than $1,200 a year, are to be reduced ten per cent. As this includes members of Congress, Mr. RANDALL might have gone a step further, and made an extra reduction on the salaries of those members of the present Congress who pocketed the back-pay allowance. Considering Mr. RANDALL's own position on this subject, such a recommendation would have had the merit of disinterestedness. The total amount of the appropriations included in this bill is about twenty-five millions of dollars, and the saving to be effected under the proposed rule is estimated at seven millions. As the total amount of appropriations, which are not of the nature of permanent charges on the Government, is about one hundred and forty millions of dollars, Mr. RANDALL can save the promised forty millions by insisting that the same ratio of reduction shall be applied to the legislative, executive, and judicial establishments. Whether this may not prove a very expensive kind of economy is quite another question.

It is something new to hear of Massachusetts exporting her print cloths to the English markets; but this is what the Fall River manufacturers are now doing. With the home market glutted and prices ruinously low, they did not idly wait for better times, but sent an agent to England to see if something could be done there. The reports received have been so far satisfactory that 30,000 pieces of print cloths have already been sent over on orders, and arrangements have been made, it is stated, for the regular sale of American prints in the London market. The prices obtained are not high, but they are enough to pay a small profit on the cost of production, which the rates ruling in our own markets will not give. It speaks well for the enterprise of the Massachusetts manufacturers that they can place their goods in markets which have always been regarded as the exclusive possession of their English rivals; but that they should have to send them abroad to get even the smallest profit is a striking evidence of the depressed condition of home trade.

TREASURY BOOK-KEEPING.

The intricacies of the Treasury accounts have been a fruitful subject of discussion and investigation by Congress, which usually leaves the subject, after a protracted struggle with its complexities, in about the same state as that in which it was found. Nearly every session furnishes a new investigator, who, finding that he is unable to comprehend the details of the Treasury reports, and undaunted by prior discomfitures, straightway attacks the system of accounts followed by the Treasury. When it is remembered that the simplest set of double-entry accounts would be about as intelligible to the average Congressman as the Institutes of Menu in the original tongue, it is not to be wondered at that he is baffled whenever he attempts to wrestle with the debt statement or the figures of the finance report.

The principal stumbling-block to the lay investigator is the discrepancy between the actual cash on deposit and the statements by warrants. The explanation is simple enough. Under a practice in vogue ever since the establishment of the Treasury, no money can be technically drawn from or paid into the Treasury except on a warrant drawn by the Secretary, countersigned by the First Controller, who is the chief accounting officer, and recorded by the Register, who is the book-keeper and files-keeper of the department. The manifest object of this practice is to provide a regular and systematic mode of receiving and disbursing the moneys of the United States, so as to insure that all transactions and entries shall be directed or checked by the proper officers. Simple as this plan appears to be, it is in practice the fount of nearly all the apparent discrepancies in the Treasury statements. The warrants for the payment of money are charged to the proper accounts as soon as they are issued, although the drafts drawn to satisfy them may not be presented for months. On the other side of the account still greater discrepancies occur. Although no money is technically "covered into the Treasury" until the Secretary has issued his warrant, it would be plainly impracticable and absurd to delay the receipt of money due to the United States until a warrant had been issued directing its payment into the Treasury. It is the practice of the money officers to receive and receipt for money presented on any account, leaving the "covering in" to be settled afterward. The reports of the deposits are carefully checked by the proper officers, and, if the money has been properly deposited, a covering warrant is issued, carrying it to the credit of the proper fund or appropriation. If, as often happens, the money has been improperly deposited, it is refunded; but if it be once "covered in," it can be drawn out again only by an appropriation by Congress. It is evident that the cash statements must always differ from the warrant statements by the amount of the outstanding drafts and of the receipts not covered into the Treasury.

Furthermore, any statement of the actual cash in the hands of the various Assistant Treasurers and depositaries will differ from the Treasurer's books by the amount of drafts outstanding. When the Treasurer draws a draft upon an Assistant Treasurer in satisfaction of a warrant, he gives the Assistant Treasurer credit on his books. The Assistant Treasurer does not take credit for the draft until he pays it, and in the meantime there is an apparent discrepancy between the cash actually on deposit, and the amount borne on the Treasurer's books. This is one of those details that are perfectly understood by accountants everywhere, but which, when occurring in the Treasury accounts, might be magnified into immense proportions for partisan purposes.

The debt statement, again, agrees with neither the warrant account nor the actual cash, and, in the nature of the case, it cannot agree with either of them. The debt statement is made up promptly on the first of each month, and, as it states, is based upon the returns in the department at that time. The returns from many of the depositories are from three to ten days in reaching the department. None of the receipts at these offices during the last few days of the month can appear on the debt statement. The cash in the Treasury, according to this statement, must always be less than the final balance made up by the Treasurer. The discrepancy on this account in the debt statement for last July, as shown by the Treasurer's report, was over three and one-half millions. On the other hand, all the warrants drawn to the end of the preceding month are deducted from the cash on hand in making up the figures for the debt statement, making a discrepancy between it and the actual cash on the other side of the account. All the above classes of discrepancies, existing at the close of the last fiscal year, are fully explained in the elaborate tables appended to Treasurer NEW's report.

There are numerous other classes of apparent discrepancies which disappear when explained. For instance, when moneys are advanced from an appropriation, and are afterward repaid into the Treasury, they are carried back by warrant to the credit of the appropriation. As this does not constitute a true receipt, but only a repayment of money, all such amounts are deducted from both sides of the account in making up the statements of the net receipts and expenditures for the Secretary's report. So, too, when bonds of one loan are converted into those of another, the transaction appears on the Treasurer's books as a redemption of the bonds converted on one side of the account, and as a sale of the bonds issued on the other. As these are mere matters of book-keeping, which do not affect the real receipts and expenditures one way or the other, they are also excluded from the statements of net receipts and expenditures.

We have thus shown that there are numerous necessary discrepancies between the different statements of the condition and transactions of the Treasury, which are the necessary results of the complexity of its business, and which disappear when explained. It may be that the system of keeping the accounts is capable of simplification, but it may well be doubted whether a committee of Congress will be able to improve a system which has stood the test of ninety years' trial, and has challenged the admiration of all who have intelligently studied it.

KILLING NO MURDER.

During the five years ending December, 1875, there were two hundred and eighty-one homicides committed in the City of New-York. We say "homicides" in order to cover a few doubtful cases, but it must be confessed that a very large portion of these were unmistakable murders. Some of them were premeditated, many of them were unprovoked, and a large majority were utterly without palliation. Nevertheless, out of all this appalling number of man-killers, the perpetrators who suffered death were only *seven*. Only twenty-four were sent to prison for life. And, reviewing this dreadful list, we discover that more than one-fourth of the criminals were never brought to trial at all. Some of them escape, and are never followed up and arrested. A few have ended their own worthless lives after they have committed crime, and more evade detection. These are in hiding to this day. Possibly some of them, variously disguised, return to their old haunts and live securely, in the belief that "the thing has blown over." Unhappily, these dark events crowd on each other so rapidly that a year's immunity to a red-handed criminal is like a complete amnesty. If he is not at once caught, he may elude justice forever. Even if he is found and tried, the chances are that he will escape any serious punishment. A glance over the list printed in another part of this paper will show that many notorious murderers have come lightly off with brief terms of imprisonment.

The year 1870, for example, was noted for being that in which the Nathan murder was committed. That mystery remains unsolved; and how many others, without the peculiar circumstances which made it conspicuous, are as yet unexplained, few people ever stop to think. Mr. NATHAN was a rich man. He lived in a large house, in a part of the City where life ought to be secure, if anywhere, and his atrocious murder has acquired a national celebrity. But in that same year, which shows a list of murders below the average—only forty-one in all—there are several recorded as "by an unknown man," and not a few which have opposite the name of the slayer, "who escaped." In that year there were two men hanged for murder, one of whom was the notorious JACK REYNOLDS, whose boast that "hanging was played out in New-York," probably hastened his fate. It is curious to see that the hot months of the year usually increase the number of homicides. In June, July, and August, of 1870, for instance, the reign of violence seems to have been at its height, and the last-named month shows a frightful number of bloody crimes, as compared with other seasons of the year. The number of murderous crimes in 1871 was not much greater than that of the preceding year. It was forty-two, and of these the long-debated murder of AVERY D. PUTNAM was one. When FOSTER, the "car-hook" murderer, was hanged for this outrageous crime, the original offense was almost forgotten, and his execution may have failed to be that terror to evil-doers which it should have been.

The year 1872 saw a frightful increase in the number of violent crimes annually committed in this City. There were fifty-five murders committed. Among the homicides of 1872, that of FISK will be most memorable. STOKES was sent to prison for four years. The killing of THOMAS DONAHUE by JOHN SCANNELL, who was finally sent to an insane asylum, was another notorious crime in that year. But, although it is reckoned that more than one hundred and fifty persons were widowed or orphaned by one year's violent deeds, not one offender was brought to suffer the extreme penalty of the law; only twenty were sentenced to fifteen years, or less, in the State Prison, five received a life sentence, and seventeen escaped through the meshes of the law, six fled to parts unknown, and the rest eluded justice in various ways. There is no need to pursue this unpleasant subject through succeeding years. But it may be noted, in passing, that the records show the extraordinary fact that of the fifty-three murders committed in 1873, eighteen of the perpetrators escaped utterly and without detention.

In later years there have been several cases of specially aggravated murders, all of which have terminated without serious consequences to the slayer. For instance, Policeman DOYLE, in February, 1874, killed his affianced bride, of whom he was jealous. DOYLE was sent to prison for life. Another similar case was that of STAUDERMAN, whose sentence to execution was lately commuted to that of confinement in a lunatic asylum. Still another case was that of DOLAN, whose conviction for the murder of Mr. NOE has been set aside, a new trial being granted him. In short, a review of the list which we print has but one conclusion: punishment for murder in New-York is very uncertain. Hanging, at the worst, is very rare. Imprisonment for life is not common, and the large majority of blood-stained criminals escape unwhipped of justice, many of them without any serious inconvenience. What with the law's delay, the baffling tactics of attorneys, and the apparent weakness of the courts, a murderer to-day has a better chance of escaping the punishment due to his crime than the smallest offender against the laws of the land. Human life is as insecure in this boasted civilization of the nineteenth century as in semi-savage times. The immunity from punishment enjoyed by acknowledged criminals demands the immediate attention of moralists and legislators.

CAMERON'S MARCH.

The letters of Lieut. CAMERON, which were read before the Royal Geographical Society on the 10th inst., are not so clear and intelligible as could be wished, but they are certainly of great interest. As is well known, it was CAMERON's original intention to descend the Lualaba to the coast. When, however, he arrived at Nyangwè, the most northerly point reached by LIVINGSTONE, he was unable to procure canoes, and was forced to abandon his intended route. He thereupon proceeded, first, in a southerly direction, and for a part of the way through the valley of the Lomame, until he reached the head waters of the Zambeze, in longitude 23°, latitude 11°, and from thence he marched to the West coast at Benguela, by way of Bihe, following the general direction of MAGYAR's route, as it was suggested in these columns that he would probably do. The entire distance traveled by CAMERON on foot is estimated at 2,953 miles, and the number and accuracy of his astronomical observations, taken, as they were, in the most difficult circumstances, have amazed his scientific countrymen.

The geographical discoveries made in the course of this unequaled march are of very great importance. CAMERON found that the Lualaba at Nyangwè flowed in a westerly instead of a northerly direction, as reported by LIVINGSTONE, and that its height above the sea is only 1,400 feet. As this is 923 feet below the level of the Albert Lake, and 500 feet below the level of the Nile at Gondokoro, there is no longer any possibility that the Lualaba flows into the Albert Lake, or has any connection whatever with the Nile. Its identity with the Congo has, therefore, been proved by CAMERON's surveying instruments as conclusively as it could have been had he descended the river to its mouth—a journey which would really have been of less value to geographers than that which he actually made.

CAMERON's explorations west of LIVINGSTONE's Lualaba have rendered it probable that the Lomame flows from LIVINGSTONE's conjectural Lake Lincoln, but have overthrown the theory that it is the West Lualaba, discovered by the Pombeiros. CAMERON found the river of the Pombeiros precisely where they asserted that they crossed it, and he moreover ascertained that it is larger and more important than LIVINGSTONE's Lualaba. The latter's imaginative map must, therefore, be again revised. The Lualaba of the Pombeiros must no longer be confounded with the Lomame, and it must be regarded as the true Lualaba or Upper Congo, of which LIVINGSTONE's smaller Lualaba is a tributary. Of course, this is not very intelligible except to those who have LIVINGSTONE's map before them; but it is important not only as a contribution to African geography, but also as a new confirmation of the value of the early Portuguese explorations, which have been so arbitrarily discredited and unjustly ridiculed by English geographers.

Another discovery of remarkable interest made by CAMERON, is that of Lake Mohrya, on which he found lake villages such as those which existed in Switzerland prior to historic times. Hitherto our knowledge of the ancient lake-dwellers has been to a great extent conjectural. It has been imagined that ages had passed away since the last lake-dwelling sank out of sight and memory. But here in the heart of Africa, is suddenly found a people whose habits are, no doubt, identical with those of the Swiss lake-dwellers. It is the discovery of a lost page of human history, and its value to anthropologists cannot be overestimated.

The fact that the sources of the Congo and Zambeze are so near to one another that their waters mingle in the rainy season is made the occasion of a rather visionary project by Lieut. CAMERON. He asserts that a canal twenty miles long, cut through a level plain, would connect the two great rivers and open a highway for commerce through the centre of Africa, from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean. He intimates that a company with a capital of from one to two million pounds could cut this canal and "have Africa open" in about three years. It is quite possible that it would not be a difficult matter to connect the two rivers in the manner proposed. It would still, however, be necessary to make the cataracts of the Congo and the Zambeze passable by vessels—a task which the present generation would hardly venture to undertake. It would doubtless be less difficult to connect the head waters of the Missouri and the Columbia Rivers, which are but three miles apart; but there is hardly money enough in the whole United States to pay the cost of rendering such a water route across the American Continent navigable.

Much as CAMERON has accomplished, he has still left something for STANLEY and other explorers to do. He does not appear to have personally verified his assertion that Tanganyika discharges itself through the Lukuga into the Lualaba. The vexed problem of the outlet of this lake is therefore still to be finally solved. It is also evident from his description of the Central African plateau, that it contains many more lakes than have yet been discovered; while his discovery of villages of lake-dwellers renders it possible that still more marvelous things await the patient explorer of African valleys to which the slave-trader has not yet found his way. The mysteries and surprises of the great African Continent seem inexhaustible, and the generation which has witnessed the discovery of the sources of the Nile, the Congo, and the Zambeze, and which has found that the pigmies of the poets and the lake-villages of the anthropologists are contemporary realities, may have still greater discoveries in store for it.

IRISH FARMS.

Most people imagined that the passage of the Irish Land act a few years ago by the Gladstone Government would, for a time at least, settle the demands of the Irish farmers, and set at rest many of their real or imaginary grievances. But the classes for whose benefit Mr. GLADSTONE toiled do not seem to have appreciated his labors, and they declare that his boasted measure of tenant right is nothing but a delusion. The cry of landlord tyranny is again heard throughout the land; meetings are held in which the landlords are denounced as the most rapacious class on the face of the earth, and a defensive league is about to be established for the protection of the "suffering" tenants. Mr. GLADSTONE imagined that his effort to pacify the tenant farmers would be graciously received, and that it would put an end to agrarian outrages; but the result has been that he has earned the hostility of the landlords for encroaching on what they considered vested rights, while his attempt at a settlement of a difficult question has rather intensified the ill-feeling which hitherto existed between a certain class of landlords and their tenants. The Land act, indeed, has been an admitted failure, simply because it did not give in any shape what the farmers demanded, namely, fixity of tenure at a reasonable rent. The Land act really conceded but very little. Its chief provision is that it compels the landlord, in case of eviction, to pay for unimproved improvements, but such improvements must be of a character suited to the extent of the farm.

An editorial article in the London *Times* of the 8th inst. refers in a deprecatory manner to the revived tenant right agitation in Ireland, and draws attention to a letter from the Knight of Kerry showing that the landlords are not as bad as they are represented to be. The Knight is the representative of the Geraldines, and although his family have generally supported Tory Administrations, they have always been very popular in the South of Ireland, where they are regarded as just and honorable landlords. The chief question in dispute in Ireland now between landlord and tenant is the matter of rent. At least three-fourths of the land is held by tenants-at-will; which gives the landlords power to fix the rent every year if they should desire to do so. Some of them have recently demanded an advance in the rents hitherto paid, and in some cases the demand was accompanied by threats of eviction, in case of non-compliance with the request. The country is more prosperous now than it was twenty-five years ago, and the owners of land think they ought to participate to some extent in the prosperity of their tenants. The Knight of Kerry does not see anything unreasonable in a landlord demanding a fair rent, neither does he see why a landlord should be abused for trying to dispose of his property to the best advantage. The article of the *Times* and the Knight's letter will have the effect of bringing the condition of the tenant farmers prominently before the public, and it is not out of place to contrast their condition now with what it was twenty-five years ago, when the great tenant right agitation, honestly led by SHARMAN CRAWFORD, Sir CHARLES GAVAN DUFFY, and the late FREDERICK LUCAS, swept over the land.

The country was just then recovering from the disastrous effects of the famine, when it was plunged into a fruitless agitation which lasted several years, and by which several briefless barristers and other "patriots" got elected to Parliament, among them being JOHN SADLIER, of infamous memory. The majority of these "patriots" did not care a pin for the tenant farmer, and they soon sold out to the Whig Government. Years having been wasted with no result, except to provide places for needy adventurers, the country at last settled down to its regular work, farmers paid more attention to their business, better prices were obtained for all farming products, and ever since, year after year, the farmers have steadily progressed in wealth and general prosperity.

After the famine years, the landlords as a rule reduced their rents very considerably, and few increased them to any extent until recently. Those who know anything of the country need not be told that the farmers are now better off than they ever were. Indeed, the farmer of to-day is quite different from the farmer of a quarter of a century ago. The National Schools have done much to educate the present generation; the pigstye is no longer in the kitchen, the dungpit is no longer to be seen before the main entrance to the house, the farmers and their families live well, dress well, and it is not an uncommon thing at the present day to see a farmer driving to market or bringing his family to church in a handsome wagon, or in the renowned "jaunting car."

The improved style of living, as well as the better wages of servants, have, of course, increased the legitimate expenses of the farmers, so that their net profits cannot be very much in excess of what they were immediately after the famine years. There are, of course, a few unscrupulous landlords in Ireland, who by their extortionate demands bring the whole class into disrepute. It is no unusual thing to see a tenant paying from twenty to fifty per cent. more than his neighbor for the same quality of land. One holds from a poor, rapacious landlord; the other from a noble, generous, high-minded man, who is satisfied with a reasonable rent. With this class of landlords, and they are the most numerous and important, there is very little trouble. Men like the Marquis of WATERFORD, Lord KENMARE, or Lord LISTOWEL, are never accused of being rack-renting landlords.

As to the question of excessive rent, the farmers are more to blame than the landlords. The competition for land is very brisk, and when a farm becomes vacant, the anxiety to get it is so great that the most exorbitant sums are offered. This being the case, a landlord can hardly be blamed for accepting the highest bidder, or for demanding such a rent as the market value of the land justifies.

AMUSEMENTS.

MME. TITIENS IN OPERA.

Mme. Titiens last evening sang in Italian opera for the first time in this country. The impression of her performance upon an audience which crowded the Academy of Music from parquet to gallery was as prompt and as profound as the warmest European admirer of the distinguished artist could possibly have anticipated. The opera was "Norma," and in the musical perfection of Mme. Titiens' work and in its tragic breadth, intensity, and power, the well-worn themes and antiquated forms which make up Bellini's score vanished to make way for a lyric drama in which the passions of a personage become well-nigh legendary have their fullest play. Again and again, of course, did the simplicity of early Italian methods, the triteness of too familiar tunes, and the lack of connection between the sentiments and their formulas of expression jar upon the ear, habituated by Meyerbeer, by the Verdi of later days, and mainly, of course, by Wagner, to closer systems of illustration, but often, too, did the pure and glowing melody and the plain but dainty harmonies refresh the listner and die away leaving, not the sense of fatigue which follows the enjoyment of more elaborate achievements, but a feeling of gratification and repose. And when Mme. Titiens appeared, no thought but that of the sorrows of *Norma* as painted by a master hand, was possible. No one, indeed, can claim to have heard Mme. Titiens until he has heard her in opera. Her grand voice, her broad and eloquent phrasing, her equal mastery of the cantabile, the declamatory and the florid styles, and her majestic presence, which fills the stage, can only now be admired by the American public. Nothing was wanting to her personation of *Norma*, yesterday. The least-educated spectator must have realized from the first recitative of the Druid Priestess the genius and culture of which the significance of every word was the outgrowth, and from her earliest scornful sentences to the bards to the outburst of fondness and piety in which she offers up her life, her delivery of Romani's lines abounded in those innumerable shades and transitions for which the modern opera-goer can, in most instances, watch in vain. A representation of this order is not to be dealt with by its points, for Mme. Titiens does not rest between "Casta diva" and "Qual cor tradesti," and no passage in either recitative or song occurs but has its meaning as far as tone, elocution, and gesture it can impart it. Still there are portions of "Norma" of which the composer calculated skillfully the effect, and wherever a special effect could be wrought, it will be readily believed that Mme. Titiens did not fail to attain it. The allegro of "Casta diva" was executed with the brilliancy and fluency of a light soprano, and the delicate writing of "Mira, o Norma," and of the succeeding allegretto, was handled with the same facility and surety, while the more dramatic parts of the score—the touching "Deh, con te," in which *Norma* implores *Adalgisa* to care for her children, and the bitter "Già mi pasco," showed in the strongest light the performer's command of every passion requiring portrayal before the footlights. The audience broke out in applause repeatedly during the evening, and the encores were plentiful, but only one of these was acceded to—that which followed the duet "Fino al ora." Three recalls for Mme. Titiens marked the fall of the curtain after the first act, and the lady was summoned forth twice after each of the subsequent divisions of "Norma." Mme. Titiens' success, in fine, was unequivocal. Of the artists who co-operated with her we cannot now write at length. We have cause and time to say, however, that she was efficiently supported. Signor Baccei, a tenor new to us, but a welcome guest, as a young singer gifted with a powerful voice and with abundant warmth and ease of manner, was *Pollio*; Miss Beaumont, who interpreted exceedingly well the music of her trying rôle, was *Adalgisa*; and Signor Reyna presented a respectable *Oroveso*. The chorus fulfilled its duties creditably, and the orchestra, under Mr. Maretzek, left no room whatever for complaint. "Norma" will be given for the second and last time to-morrow night.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

The conditions which one expects to find in a first-class variety theatre are excellently fulfilled by the management of the Olympic. The entertainment is adapted to very numerous, and very opposite qualities of taste, and in no instance does it carry any offense. The most fastidious can hardly quarrel with its tone, for while it abounds in the elements of amusement, it derives none of its attractions from even the dainty touching of *double entendre*. In accordance with the customary policy at this theatre, a very strong programme is presented this week. The pantomine, "Nimble Nip" is still current, but, as in the case of other things of greater import, it was deemed fitting that it should go through a process of reconstruction, and it is now presented with the smoothness and cohesion which come of its maturity. The pantomine is preceded by a very clever and lively variety programme. First of all, there is a capital sketch, of which Mr. John Hart is the author, and in which he bears the principal part, and then Miss Fannie Brooks furnishes a selection of serio-comic songs which she dashes off in a very clever way. The clever Berger family have a prominent place in the entertainment, and in their parlor concert and bell-ringing performance do excellent work both individually and collectively. Miss Anna Teresa Berger, who plays the cornet is particularly skilled in the use of that instrument. Mr. Sol Smith Russell is one of the principal entertainers, and his character impersonations are deservedly in high favor with the audiences at the Olympic. So also with the ever popular Miss Adah Richmond, who sings with rare archness and *esprit*. Altogether, the performance is singularly free of weaknesses, and is, as we have indicated, so clear of impropriety, that the reputation of the house as a family theatre of the variety order runs no risk of being impaired.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Mr. Oliver Doud Byron, who is particularly popular at Wood's Museum, entered last night on the second week of his engagement at that theatre. "Donald McKay, or The Hero of the Modoc War," in which he appears, is a piece for which he has gained a good deal of celebrity. It is full of incident, and therefore suits the activity of Mr. Byron's style, while it affords him also the opportunity of appearing in a triple capacity. He is at once *Hero*, Chief of the Warm Spring Indians, *Gen. George Bassett*, and *Donald McKay*. Mr. Byron is well supported by an efficient company, and the piece being well set, nothing is wanted to secure its popularity with the large *clientèle* of the theatre. The promise of the house in the future is abundant, and of the best quality in its line.

AN ORGAN RECITAL.

Mr. William F. Pecher, organist, assisted by Mrs. L. M. Easton, soprano, and Mrs. C. Ford, alto, gave an organ recital on the large organ in the Dominican Church yesterday afternoon, before a very large and appreciative audience. The following selections were rendered:

a, Prelude and fugue in C minor, Bach; b, Fantaisie in A minor, Richter; Alto solo, "Consider the lilies," Toplif; a, Communion, Batiste; b, Andante in F, (arranged for the organ by William F. Pecher,) Gottschalk; Soprano solo, "Ave Maria," Luzzi; Pilgrim Chorus, (arranged for the organ by William F. Pecher,) Wagner: Duet, soprano and alto, "Laudamus," Quirici; Festival March, Calkin.

OBITUARY.

HON. FRANCIS THOMAS.

The sudden death of ex-Gov. Francis Thomas of Maryland, was announced in THE TIMES of yesterday. He was walking on the track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, near his farm, when suddenly an engine came upon him, knocking him into the ditch and killing him instantly. Hon. Francis Thomas was born in Frederick County, Maryland Feb. 3, 1799, and was consequently in his seventy-seventh year. In 1820 he was admitted to the bar, and he soon came into notice as a successful advocate. In 1822 he was elected to the State Legislature, where he served several sessions, being at one time Speaker of the House. From 1831 to 1841 he was a member of Congress, and again from 1861 to 1869. In 1841 he was elected Governor of Maryland, and in 1850 he was a member of the State Constitutional Convention. Gov. Thomas was an active participant in the debates of Congress at a time when such men as Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Hayne, Benton, Fillmore, and others occupied seats in the House. As Chairman of the Judiciary Committee he was the spokesman and defender of Gen. Andrew Jackson. The two men were quite intimate, Mr. Thomas being received at the Executive Mansion as one of the household. In subsequent years Mr. Thomas was a great admirer of President Lincoln, who is said to have sometimes consulted him, not only in relation to State affairs, but matters of grave moment. In the Thirty-eighth Congress he voted for the Thirteenth Amendment, and in the Thirty-ninth he voted for the Fourteenth Amendment, and also the Civil Rights bill. He also voted for the resolution calling for an impeachment of Andrew Johnson, and, in fact, favored all the Republican measures growing out of the rebellion. On his retirement from the Fortieth Congress the deceased was appointed by President Grant as Minister to Peru, the only diplomatic position he ever held. On his return from that country, in the Summer of 1875, he sought his home, in the mountains near Frankville, Md., there to spend the rest of his life in peace and tranquillity.

Gov. Thomas was of fine personal appearance, pleasing manners, a cultivated mind, and in his earlier days was possessed of a voice fitted by nature to stir up the deepest feelings of listening audiences. But in the meridian of life domestic troubles, which culminated in a divorce from his wife, clouded his whole future life and gave a sad tinge to his later days. It was during his campaign for Governor that Mr. Thomas became involved in a personal difficulty with Mr. William Price. The difficulty arose during a heated political campaign, and the challenge was sent by Mr. Price. The duel was fought near Hagerstown; but neither party was seriously injured.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Elisha Purdy, a prominent citizen of White Plains, died on Sunday morning, at the age of seventy-five years.

Rev. B. C. Sweesenott, Pastor of St. John's Lutheran Church, of Lancaster, Penn., and formerly Professor in the Illinois State University, died in Lancaster yesterday.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The Republicans of Wisconsin will hold their State Convention to elect delegates to the National Convention and nominate Electors, in Madison, Feb. 22.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* puts it down as "a glaring fact" that Mr. Tilden could not come within 40,000 of carrying Ohio for the Presidency.

A Georgia newspaper wishes the fact to be remembered that Benjamin H. Hill was not General, and is not old.

The Macon *Telegraph* (which the Atlanta *Herald* describes as "a cautious, white-haired old paper") says: "We pity the Georgian whose head does not approve, and whose heart does not beat responsive to the noble speech of Georgia's great representative in Congress, Hon. B. H. Hill."

The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* bluntly admits that there is no hope for the Democracy in the "Presidential election except in a division of its opponents. Should there be a harmonious rally of the Republicans upon such a man as Bristow, it says, the Democracy would have, under existing circumstances, a hard row to hoe.

The Chautauqua County papers commend highly the satisfactory manner in which Sherman Williams, the retiring County Treasurer, passed over his books and accounts to his successor.

The greenback people of Wisconsin held a convention in Madison on the 18th inst., and resolved that a new party must be formed if neither of the old ones declares in favor of soft money. They numbered about forty.

NATIONAL POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS—A CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED—BOSTON THE NEXT PLACE OF MEETING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—At its meeting here today the National Poultry Association elected Charles B. Sweeney, of Buffalo, President; Edward S. Ralph, Secretary and Treasurer, and ten Vice Presidents, and an Executive Committee of thirty members. They also made choice of a Centennial Committee to superintend the show of fowl at the Philadelphia Exposition, as follows: John E. Diehl, of Philadelphia; Philander Williams, Taunton, Mass.; Edward S. Lamb, Chicago, with power to add two Eastern fanciers to their number. The time for making this display of poultry in Philadelphia was fixed for the latter part of October. The association adjourned to meet next year in Boston.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24.—The annual meeting of the Philadelphia Board of Trade was held tonight. John Welsh was re-elected President. The annual report was presented, which refers to all important subjects relating to trade under discussion during the year. Among the more important matters considered were pipe lines for the transportation of petroleum; proposed usury laws; the action of the National Board of Trade; amendments to the Bankrupt laws; the Texas Pacific Railroad; improved form of bills of lading; transmition of samples of merchandise by mails, and the Centennial Exposition. The report is very exhaustive and is an important trade paper for reference.

AID FOR UNITARIANS.

BOSTON, Jan. 24.—Among the plans proposed for the disposition of the $100,000 left by the late Charles B. Winn, of Woburn, to be appropriated to such objects as Rev. Dr. A. P. Peabody and Rev. Edward Hale may determine, are the endowment of a Unitarian Review, the founding of a professorship of ecclesiastical history at Cambridge, the establishment of a book-fund, the building of a Unitarian Hall, in Boston, the endowing of a Sunday School Society, and the building of a suitable Unitarian Church in the City of Washington.

ALBANY.

LAST EVENING'S SESSIONS.

BILLS TO PREVENT FRAUDULENT SALE OF PASSENGER TICKETS—PUBLICATION OF THE STATE CANVASS—THE GRAY NUNS BILL—A JURY BILL IN PREPARATION—SCANNEL PRONOUNCED SANE AND TO BE RELEASED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—The Legislature had a brief session this evening. In the Assembly the general order calendar was read through, a somewhat remarkable occurrence at this stage of the session. Among the bills introduced were two by Mr. Fish which relate to the fraudulent sale of steam-boat and steam-ship passenger tickets. The first of these prohibits others than regular agents from selling tickets, and they shall sell only at their designated office; nor shall any ticket sold entitle the purchaser to be conveyed by any other route, ship, steam-boat, or steam-ship than the one bargained for; the other has reference to the sale of state-rooms, berths, and tickets upon steam-boats, steam-ships, &c., and makes like provisions. Mr. Forster introduced two bills, one of which grants the United States Government the right to acquire right of way for the purpose of improving the Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvel Creek. The other bill relates to the publication of the State canvass. It amends the existing law by providing that the Secretary of State shall cause a copy of the certified statement and determination, meaning the official canvass of votes, to be printed in the State paper published at Albany and in no other paper whatever. A bill introduced by Mr. Bradley authorizes the Common Council of Brooklyn to establish public baths in that city, the cost not to exceed $25,000, for which sum bonds may be issued. The session of the Senate was concluded in half an hour, during which very little business was transacted. Senator Schoonmaker introduced a bill giving to Trustees of Public Instruction the power to raise and collect district tax to pay judgments obtained by teachers in suits for unpaid wages, after thirty days' notice of any such unsatisfied judgment shall have been given. The Gray Nuns bill was received from the Assembly, and referred to the Committee of the Whole. The Senate, in Committee of the Whole, ordered to a third reading the bill authorizing the Medical Society of the State of New-York to change the time of holding its annual meeting, and directing the Board of Supervisors of the City of Albany to pay bonds of that city maturing in 1876. Thus far only seventy-nine bills have been introduced in the Senate and eight bills received from the Assembly.

Dorman B. Eaton will be heard by the Senate Judiciary Committee a week from next Wednesday in support of the bill designed to abolish the Tammany Society introduced some days ago by Senator Woodin. Next Wednesday the committee will consider the cases of Senators Gerard and Vedder, whose seats are contested. Judge Hale will appear for Mr. Gerard. On Thursday Prof. Dwight will make argument against the bill which provides that students in law colleges and students who study in lawyers' offices be placed on the same footing, by requiring both to study the same length of time, and requiring also that all students must pass an examination at the General Term of the Supreme Court before being admitted to the bar. A majority of the committee appear to be in favor of the bill.

Senator Woodin will introduce, to-morrow, an important bill in relation to petit juries and verdicts. It provides that no trial of an action at law or upon indictment before a jury in any of the courts of record shall, after the trial shall have been commenced, be suspended or arrested, except by consent of the parties thereto or the respective counsel conducting the same, by reason of the death or inability from sickness to attend of any one or more members of such jury, not exceeding three, the remainder of the jurors being in attendance and in condition to hear and consider the testimony thereafter to be given in such action or trial upon indictment, but such trial shall proceed with the same effect as if all the jurors sworn were present. It further provides that a verdict in any civil action, or upon any indictment hereafter tried in any court of record, shall be valid, if nine of the jurors unite in it in the same manner required of the twelve by the existing practice; but when a verdict shall be rendered by any number of jurors less than twelve, it shall be the duty of the jurors so finding the verdict, or their foreman, when requested by either of the parties, or counsel, or the presiding Judge, to state the number of jurors so finding to the court. The act is to take effect on the 4th of July, 1876.

Hon. Peter Mitchell, who is here attending the courts, and who was one of the counsel in the Scannell cases states that the so-called insane murderer has been examined by Dr. Gray and Dr. Ordronaux, the State Commissioner of Lunacy, and that they declare him to be perfectly sane. Papers to that effect have been filed in the office of the Clerk of Oneida County, and it is expected that Scannell will be set at liberty in a few days.

The annual report of the State Engineer and Surveyor, which has been presented to the Legislature, shows that the expenses of the department for salaries during the past year amounted to upward of $120,000. The cost of the year's work on the canals was $419,000.

THE NEW-YORK STATE BANKS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT ELLIS—"PRIVATEER" BANKERS WHO ASSUME FALSE TITLES—SUGGESTIONS FOR LEGISLATION—REVIEW OF THE YEAR'S BANKING BUSINESS OF THE STATE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 24, 1876.

The annual report of Hon. Dewitt C. Ellis, Superintendent of the Banking Department, will be handed to the Legislature to-morrow morning. It is a carefully prepared and interesting document, and very plainly and intelligibly exhibits the exact condition of the affairs of the banks of the State. One year ago there were eighty-one banks organized under the general law of the State. Since then eleven have been formed, among them the Commercial Bank of New-York City, and the Fifth Avenue Bank of New-York City. Five banks were closed during the year, and four of them converted into national banks. The New-York and Erie Bank failed, and a Receiver was appointed to wind up its affairs. The New-York Loan and Indemnity Company voluntarily closed, paying all its obligations. The Central Trust Company was organized with a capital of $1,000,000, and began business on the 1st of September. The condition of the banks Sept. 18, 1875, was as follows:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts due from Directors and brokers	$68,191,919
Overdrafts	123,361
Due from banks	8,330,767
Due from Directors	2,258,304
Real estate	2,178,418
Specie	815,256
Cash items	7,637,815
Stocks, promissory notes, and United States indebtedness certificates	4,388,820
Bonds and mortgages	397,442
Bills of solvent banks and United States demand and legal tender notes	11,892,563
Loss and expense account	745,339
Assets not included in either of the above heads	111,665
Add for cents	249
Total resources	$107,071,918

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$24,915,090
Notes in circulation	77,895
Surplus fund	3,096,094
Profits	6,408,670
Due banks	7,554,808
Due individuals and corporations other than banks and depositors	1,059,361
Due Treasurer of the State of New-York	1,865,224
Due depositors on demand	61,834,937
Amount due not included in either of the above heads	259,689
Add for cents	150
Total liabilities	$107,071,918

The condition of the trust companies of the State at the end of the fiscal year was as follows:

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages		$5,876,634
Stock investments		22,151,283
Par value of the same	$22,311,525	
Estimated market value of the same	23,378,042	
Amount loaned on collateral securities		19,635,475
Amount loaned on personal securities		13,092,646
Overdrafts		3,240
Due from Directors or Trustees		2,793
Due from banks		443
Real estate		1,494,381
Cash on deposit in banks or other moneyed institutions		5,119,092
Cash on hand		138,707
Other assets not included in either of the above heads		2,140,229
Add for cents		35
Total resources		$69,654,948

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in	$11,584,475
Surplus and other profits	5,144,083
Deposits in trust	29,442,552
General deposits	20,923,017
Other liabilities not included in either of the above heads	2,560,803
Add for cents	18
Total liabilities	$69,654,948

This reveals a material increase in the resources of this class of corporations, and corresponding activity in their business.

The entire amount of circulating notes which were outstanding on Sept. 3, 1875, was $849,226 50. The aggregate on Sept. 30, 1874, was $1,105,189 50, the decrease during the year being $255,963. The decrease in secured notes during the year was $148,910, and the decrease in unsecured bills issued by incorporated banks $107,053. The secured circulation outstanding on Sept. 30, 1875, was $218,528, and the unsecured notes still outstanding $630,698 50. The amount of bills received and destroyed by the department during the year was $9,314. Of this $8,375 were notes of associated banks and $939 were those of incorporated banks. Lost circulation to the sum of $246,649 has been credited to forty-four banks, eight of them being incorporated.

PRIVATE BANKS WITH CORPORATE TITLES.

Regarding private banks with corporate titles Superintendent Ellis says:

"In my last report I called the attention of the Legislature to the recent practice of persons who engage in private banking and brokerage of assuming titles which are intended to carry with them the idea that the banking office is a corporate institution. The aim is obvious. It is a question for the Legislature to decide whether such assumption of title and pretense in business should be sanctioned or permitted by the State."

The number of the description referred to with false and deceptive names, has quadrupled in six years. They were less than twenty in 1870; now they exceed sixty. The adroitness of some of the managers of the private banks is shown in the way they appropriate names which belonged to now closed State banks. There are letters on file in the Bank Department from such purely private banks, which are written upon elaborately engraved letter-heads, in which the names of the once well-known State banks are captured by these privateers; and further, the false colors are reinforced by this legend—also engraved—"Organized in 18—," (the date when the original State bank was organized.) The deception is so complete that banks which are presumably well informed in respect to these subjects are deceived. In November I received a letter from the cashier of one of the oldest free banks in the State, asking if a certain "bank" was still a State bank, and if so, to send him a copy of its last quarterly report. The old State bank, which was organized and did business for years with good repute, was long ago closed. A "private bank" has confiscated its name, and is now holding out to the world every sign that it is the identical bank which was organized more than twenty years ago. This is not a single case, but a specimen of several. Another mode of taking on such titles and of carrying out the deceit is to print the names of the officers, as President, Vice President, Cashier, with a resounding bank name like the Exchange Bank, or the Bank of Commerce, or the Merchants and Farmers' Bank. The fact is that such a company is not lawfully organized as a bank under the laws of the State or of the United States. It is an ordinary business copartnership, if, indeed, there is more than one person engaged in the business as proprietor. The majority of these bankers have no stated capital. They pay little or no taxes upon banking capital. One of them may start as the nearest neighbor, upon the street, of a lawfully organized bank. The former can take every feature of a genuine bank formed according to the general banking law. It may have no capital; it makes no reports to any supervising authority; it pays no taxes upon capital in business. It may thus become the most successful competitor of the institution which is created under the laws of the State, and which is compelled to contribute to the support of the State government out of its means, because it is so organized.

Mr. Ellis suggests that the Legislature should pass a law which should prohibit the close of institutions referred to from assuming corporate titles and in this connection he says:

It is argued in defense of the private bankers that any act like the one proposed would be an improper interference with the rights of that class of citizens. I suppose there can be no question successfully raised concerning the lawful or constitutional power of the Legislature to act in this way. Twice has the Legislature absolutely prohibited private banking in the State, under severe penalties. The prohibition was maintained for many years, and was sustained by judicial decision. Nothing like this is now contemplated. But it does seem that persons should be no longer permitted to enter upon the business of banking, or to continue in it, with such titles and such adroit and studied arrangement of detail and circumstances as are intended and well calculated to create the public opinion that this purely private business is actually a corporation, duly authorized by the general banking laws of the State, and surrounded by all the safeguards which experience and years of corrective legislation have embodied in that system. It is a grave question, and worthy of serious consideration, whether the State shall permit one person, or several in copartnership, to appropriate to themselves the title of a free bank, which was closed years ago, claim that their bank is the original "bank," and proceed to do business with this "good name," whose credit and repute were built up and established in the confidence of a community by the association formed in accordance with the free banking laws of the State. I do not recommend an interference with any citizen's right to be a banker, but I suggest that all citizens who wish to engage in this occupation ought to be compelled by law to do so in their own names instead of masquerading in those which belong to others.

Regarding the securities held by the Banking Department, the report says:

The amount of securities held in trust by the Superintendent Sept. 30, 1875, was $1,463,387 44; $663,008 46 were deposited by banks, and $800,378 98 were deposited by trust companies. The mortgages amount to $23,900; the cash deposited in banks is $151,808 46. The balance of the deposit is in stocks of the State or of the United States, with the exception of $250,000 in City bonds, which are deposited in two trust companies. The securities which are held by the Superintendent in trust have increased $142,964 75 during the last year.

The following was the increase and decrease of the several kinds of securities:

Decrease in New-York State 5 per cent. stock		$2,000 00
Decrease in New-York State 6 per cent. stock		56,500 00
Decrease in New-York State 7 per cent. stock		32,000 00
Decrease in Syracuse City 7 per cent stock		30,000 00
Decrease in cash		71,735 25
Increase in United States 5 per cent. stock	$100,000 00	
Increase in United States 6 per cent. stock	235,200 00	
Decrease		$192,235 25
Increase		335,200 00
Net increase in securities		$142,964 75

The report closes with a number of important suggestions regarding the usury and banking laws.

The statements of the savings banks of the State have not yet been transmitted to the Superintendent, and he will not be able to make his annual report regarding them until the middle of March.

THE CHARGES AGAINST MR. BOWEN.

Thomas J. Tilney, Clerk of Plymouth Church, yesterday furnished Henry C. Bowen with a written copy of S. V. White's statement of "grievances" against him, as stated by Mr. White in his speech before the Examining Committee of Plymouth Church on Wednesday evening last. Mr. Bowen stated that he could not give the communication to the public at present, because he considered it a strictly private matter.

Mr. White said yesterday that in this matter with Mr. Bowen he was representing himself, and no one else. He intended to allow Mr. Bowen a reasonable time in which to reply to his statement of grievances, and if he should continue to remain silent and fail or refuse to tell what he knew damaging to Mr. Beecher's character, or else admit that he knew nothing against his Pastor whatever, then he [Mr. White] would deem it his duty to appeal to the church, and ascertain whether or not it would not consider it necessary both to its peace and purity that all its members, including Henry C. Bowen, should be faithful to their covenant obligations to the church. Mr. Thomas G. Shearman stated to a reporter last night that the list of churches which are to be invited to compose the Advisory Council would not be made public until the business meeting which takes place after the prayer-meeting next Friday evening.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

John McCullough, the tragedian, is at the Sturtevant House.

Gen. E. C. Walthall, of Mississippi, is at the New-York Hotel.

Hon. Dewitt C. Littlejohn, of Oswego, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Mr. Ausburn Towner, of the Elmira *Advertiser*, is at Earle's Hotel.

Lieut. Col. L. P. Bradley and Major F. U. Farquhar, United States Army, are at the Everett House.

Gen. Lewis Wallace, of Indiana, and ex-Gov. J. B. Page, of Vermont, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gov. C. R. Ingersoll, of Connecticut, and Prof. Fairman Rogers, of Philadelphia, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Baron von Schlözer, German Minister at Washington, and C. J. Brydges, Government Superintendent of Canadian Railways, are at the Brevoort House.

Senator George F. Edmunds, of Vermont; ex-Congressman O. B. Matteson, of Utica; Milo Goodrich, of Auburn, N. Y., and J. Condit Smith, of Buffalo, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Canal Commissioner James Jackson, Jr., of Lockport, N. Y.; ex-Gov. J. Gregory Smith, of Vermont, and Hon. Theodore M. Pomeroy, of Auburn, N. Y., are at the Windsor Hotel.

GENERAL MISCELLANY.

THE BROOKLYN ALDERMEN.

LETTER FROM GEN. SLOCUM PNINTING OUT ABUSES IN THE CITY WORKS DEPARTMENT—MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE REDUCTION OF SALARIES.

At a meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen yesterday afternoon a communication from the Mayor was read, inclosing a letter addressed to him by Gen. Slocum, President of the Board of City Works. In this letter Gen. Slocum asserts that the past management of the department has not been characterized by that degree of economy which should characterize every department of a city as deeply involved in debt as Brooklyn. In the selection of officers and employes, he says, far greater pains have been taken to promote partisan interests than those of the city. The books of the department show that just previous to elections large numbers of extra men have been employed to work on the sewers, streets, and hydrants, and it has been proved that these men have been assessed by the Democratic General Committee for political purposes. A case illustrative of this corrupt practice is cited by Gen. Slocum, who adds: "I think the time has come when the City Government can put a complete and final end to compelling the tax-payers of this city to support in idleness the hordes of relatives and retainers of our political managers." The evils in the department are not confined to the list of sinecures, but men utterly unfit for their positions are employed in every bureau. Gen. Slocum concluded by appealing to the City Council to support him in his efforts to reform these abuses. In transmitting the communication Mayor Schroeder recommends an investigation, and promises to take such action on the charges as the facts shall justify. The matter was referred to the special committee of the Council appointed Jan. 17. A second communication was received from the Mayor favoring immediate action to secure the completion of the new Storage Reservoir, and also one nominating George C. Bennett and Ernest Fischer members of the Board of Education. The nominations of Messrs. Bennett and Fischer as members of the Board of Education were confirmed.

Alderman Murtha, of the Ninth Ward, presented a petition from William A. Coit and others against the use of steam on Atlantic avenue. It was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

The Common Council Committee on the Reduction of Salaries met last evening in the Common Council chamber of the Brooklyn City Hall. Alderman Fritz presided. Controller Powell explained the pay roll of the Finance Department, giving the duties of each employe and their salaries. Alderman Fritz asked Controller Powell if he considered all the employes in his department necessary, and Mr. Powell replied that not one of them could be dispensed with. Alderman Shepard asked him if he did not think a reduction of ten per cent. could be made, and Mr. Powell replied that he did not. Alderman Fritz remarked that he did not think anything could be saved by reducing the salaries in the Controller's office. Alderman Shepard asked the Controller if he considered two Dock Masters necessary. Mr. Powell replied: "Yes; one for each district." A list of employes of the Controller's office, with the salaries paid each, was exhibited, from which it appeared that there had been an increase in regard to some and a decrease in others, so that the total was about the same, and that Mr. Powell's list exceeds Mr. Schroeder's about one thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars.

TWO MESSENGERS ROBBED.

Yesterday morning Arthur Leitz, a young clerk employed by the Domestic Sewing-machine Company, of No. 849 Broadway, was sent to the Metropolis National Bank in Union square to draw $3,000. While he was being paid by the teller a stranger stepped up, and tapping him on the shoulder said that he had dropped some of the money. Quickly looking down and discovering that the stranger's information was incorrect, his eyes as quickly returned to the Cashier's window just in time to see another stranger seize the money on the glass sill and spring with it toward the street door. Before he had gone half a dozen yards from the window Leitz seized him by the collar and cried to the Cashier for assistance. Finding himself cornered the thief turned to his captor, and handing the roll of bills—amounting to $580—to him, said laconically, "Here, young fellow, take your money, and don't make a fuss about it." By this time Officer Erskine, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, had arrived, and the prisoner was taken before Justice Morgan, at the Washington Place Police Court. After giving his name as Henry Wilson, he told the rather extravagant story that he was a "mucilage agent" for a Canadian house, and that he had just arrived from Albany for the purpose of visiting his wife, who resided in Morrisania. Justice Morgan, after hearing the story, committed him without bail for examination to-morrow afternoon. The name given by the prisoner was as fictitious as his story. He is, in fact, well known to the Police as one of the most expert "snatch"-thieves in the country, his real name being Joe McCloskey. His accomplice escaped.

Mr. E. Bird, a messenger employed by the Bank for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks, at No. 20 Union square, reported to Superintendent Walling yesterday that on Saturday last he was robbed of $50 in small currency while at the Bank of the Metropolis.

A MINIATURE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

A novel entertainment, entitled a "Centennial Exhibition," was given a few evenings ago at the residence of Mrs. J. M. Cooper, No. 367 McDonough street, Brooklyn, for the benefit of the Church of the Good Shepherd, which was founded by Mrs. Cooper. The exhibition was entirely confined to a display of valuable relics of the revolutionary era owned by descendants of many of the old Knickerbocker families residing in New-York and Brooklyn. The hostess personated on the occasion the character of Lady Washington, and her attendants were Mesdames De Peyster, Oakley, Shires, Napier, Underhill, Merwin, and Cornwall. The ladies were attired after the fashion of the last century. The oldest curiosities in the collection of relics were a flower vase and saucer of china, the original cost of which was $1,000; a Dutch Bible; a table and chair, two hundred years old; a quilt made 250 years ago by the great, great grandmother of Mrs. Cooper; specimens of glassware, and other articles of furniture.

MR. DUNCAN ENFORCING HIS AUTHORITY

The recent circular from Secretary Bristow to the Collectors of Customs, stating that masters of vessels bound to the West Indies, Mexico, and other places designated, were not required to ship their crews before the United States Shipping Commissioner, does not seem to meet with the approval or concurrence of Commissioner Duncan. He differs with the law as laid down by Secretary Bristow, and he is determined to punish all masters who do not take his interpretation of the law. The schooner H. B. Griffin, belonging to Mr. B. J. Wenberg, of Old Slip, was cleared on Saturday for Miragoane, Hayti, but Mr. Duncan seized her on the Jersey Flats, and detained her until yesterday, when Mr. Wenberg gave bonds before a United States Marshal to appear and answer for violating the law as laid down by Mr. Duncan. The Shipping Commissioner also seized on Saturday the schooner Mary E. Morgan, having followed her down the bay.

PROPOSED HEBREW COLLEGE.

A meeting of leading Hebrews was held last night in the room of the Trustees of the Temple Emanu-El, Fifth avenue, to consider the advisability of founding a new college for the instruction of Jewish children. This movement had its immediate origin in a memorial addressed to the Trustees of Temple Emanu-El a few weeks ago. In accordance with the memorial the Trustees invited delegates representing the Trustees of the following congregations: Beth-El, Ahavath Chesed, Shaara, Tephia, B'nai Jeshurun, Sharith Israel, Shaaer Hashamoim, and Rodeph Scholem, and these met last night. Mr. Louis May, President of the Congregation Emanu-El, was chosen Chairman and Meyer S. Isaacs Secretary. It was unanimously agreed that the movement should be prosecuted. A committee was appointed of the various congregations represented to issue invitations to all the congregations in the United States to participate in the movement. Also, a second committee, to whom was referred the memorial, to make any needed amendments thereto.

THE WORK OF THIEVES.

Among a large number of robberies reported at Police Central office yesterday the following are the most important:

The apartments of Henry Rhinemuller, on the second floor of the tenement-house No. 658 Tenth avenue, were entered by sneak thieves on Sunday, and robbed of jewelry and wearing apparel valued at $128. The rooms of Mrs. Harrison, at No. 307 West Thirty-second street, were visited on Sunday by sneak thieves, who carried off wearing apparel valued at $180. The residence of Thomas McLaughlin, at No. 513 West Twenty-ninth street, was entered by burglars, through a rear window, on Sunday, and robbed of jewelry and wearing apparel valued at $243. The cigar store of William H. Hardy, at No. 193½ Varick street, was broken into by burglars on Sunday night and robbed of 4,400 cigars valued at $145. Agnes Brady, of No. 37 Seventh avenue, reported that during her temporary absence on Sunday her trunk was broken open by John McCort, who was employed in the house, and that property valued at $100 was stolen therefrom.

AN ADMINISTRATOR'S COMPLAINT DISMISSED.

The case of William Barker, administrator of Smith Barker, against Newton W. Hoff, Trustee of the estate of John Pentz, was tried and decided by Judge Donohue in the Special Term of the Supreme Court yesterday. Smith Barker, it appeared, was formerly Trustee of the estate of Pentz and rendered an accounting. His administrator brings the present action, claiming $21,000 due on the same. The defendant set up in answer the account stated, which was approved on both sides. The plaintiff thereupon, in reply, avoided the accounting and alleged the omission of some matters from it. Judge Donohue dismissed the complaint on the ground that if there had been an accounting and the plaintiff wished to avoid it he should have set up the matter in his complaint.

MRS. MACKENZIE'S FLIGHT.

Some further details of the Montreal elopement case were made public yesterday. It has been ascertained that Mrs. Nina Mackenzie, eluding her relatives, with whom she had promised to return to her home, and abandoning her children, left her hotel at about 8 o'clock on Saturday evening. She took a carriage and drove directly to the Hoffman House, where Brydges had taken his quarters. Thence Mrs. Mackenzie, accompanied by Brydges, drove to Jersey City and took the 9 o'clock train for Philadelphia. On getting aboard the train Brydges engaged a section in a sleeping-car, and this rather unusual circumstance, as the pair were only going to Philadelphia, attracted the attention of the conductor, so that when questioned yesterday he was able to identify the fugitives. On arriving at Philadelphia the couple engaged rooms at the Continental Hotel, Brydges representing Mrs. Mackenzie as his sister. On learning these facts, Mr. Andrew Allan and other relatives who had accompanied him from Montreal, when he came on here in search of his erring daughter, went to Philadelphia, whither they were followed by Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Brydges, the parents of Mrs. Mackenzie's companion, who had came to this City in search of their son. Mrs. Mackenzie's children are still in this City in the care of a nurse, and will be taken back to Montreal to-day by Mrs. Allan, their grandmother.

THE CASE SETTLED.

A special dispatch from Philadelphia last evening says: "The elopement case of Lieut. Brydges and the wife of Mr. MacKenzie came to a conclusion here to-night. The runaways arrived here at midnight on Saturday, and went to the Girard House, where they registered as Mr. and Miss Crawford, of London. On Sunday they went to the Continental Hotel, and the names on the hotel register were Mr. Brydges and Miss Brydges. They were assigned separate rooms, and staid there until to-day, when Lieut. Brydges' father and the father of Mrs. MacKenzie arrived there, with Mr. Abbott, her lawyer, and a Mr. McKinney, a barrister for the Lieutenant. The reason assigned for coming here was that Mrs. Mackenzie desired to enter suit for divorce. A lawyer was consulted, and both parties were advised to return to Montreal. A conference was held in their rooms, which was said to be of a very amicable nature, the lady insisting, however, that she would not live with her husband. As a result of the meeting the Lieutenant and his relatives left for New-York on the evening train, and the recreant wife and her friends will follow early to-morrow morning.

THE LANDIS TRIAL.

TESTIMONY OF AN EXPERT IN INSANITY—CLOSE OF THE DEFENSE—EVIDENCE IN REBUTTAL BY THE PROSECUTION.

BRIDGETON, Jan. 24.—The Landis trial was resumed this morning at 10:30 o'clock. Col. William E. Potter, for the defense, arose and asked permission to discontinue the reading of the hypothetical question to Dr. Ray, the insanity expert, in order to enable the defense to put on the stand three foreign witnesses. No objection was raised by the State, and Dr. James McClintock and John W. Grange, of Philadelphia, and Dr. E. T. B. Wales, of Tuckahoe, N. J., were sworn and testified to the prisoner's incoherency, nervousness, and changed appearance on stated occasions. At the conclusion of their brief evidence counsel resumed the reading of the question, and closed with the following pointed interrogatory addressed to Dr. Ray: Assuming these facts to be true, was the defendant, Charles K. Landis, insane when he fired that pistol? The Attorney General interposed an objection, but the court overruled it and the witness replied substantially as follows: I believe the statement made in the hypothetical question taken as a whole indicates insanity, and leads me to the conclusion that the person therein concerned Charles K. Landis, on the day when the homicide was committed was insane; the symptoms stated and my deductions from them are not inconsistent with Mr. Landis delivering occasional lectures and attending to business or corresponding on business affairs; the opinion I have just expressed is the deduction of my observation of and experience in dealing with the insane.

In reply to Attorney General Vanatta's brief cross-examination, the witness defined insanity as a disorder of the mind produced by physical disease of the brain. Like all diseases, it has different extents.

Dr. Horace A. Buttalph, Superintendent of the New-Jersey Insane Asylum at Trenton, who has had charge of it for twenty-eight years, testified that he had heard the hypothetical question and Dr. Ray's evidence, and corroborated what the Doctor had declared that Landis was insane at the time of the shooting. He further testified that insanity often originates in hereditary taint, and sometimes skips over one generation and fastens on the third, and it manifests itself in singularities, eccentricities, &c. Hereditary insanity does not always assume the same form; it often breaks out suddenly and without the knowledge of the public, although the family may have known of it for a long time.

John Ogden testified to receiving four separate and distinct orders on the same subject from Landis, and a countermand of them all, within a few minutes.

At this point the defense announced that it would rest its case.

The prosecution then offered rebutting testimony, beginning with Carruth's sister-in-law, Miss Mary Robinson, of Clinton, New-York, who testified that she was with Carruth from the Monday following the shooting until the hour of his death. She related the efforts made by Mr. Landis through his attorney, William A. House, to effect a settlement, first by offering $5,000 cash to Carruth at Clinton, where he had been induced by Landis to remove in order to consummate some arrangements, which amount was rejected, it being considered insufficient; secondly, by offering a like amount in cash and wild land valued at $7,000, which was also rejected; and, finally, a larger amount, which the witness did not name; the last was accepted, and the papers were being made out for Carruth's signature, when he became too enfeebled to remove into an adjoining State as per agreement, and the matter fell through or was still pending when he died; the witness related the great anxiety of the deceased for the future of his family, and this solicitude preyed upon him up to the hour of his death.

The court then adjourned.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The handsome edifice of the New Reformed Church at Rockville Centre, on the line of the Southern Railroad of Long Island, was entirely destroyed by fire late on Sunday afternoon. The cause of the fire was undoubtedly some defect in the heating apparatus. The usual afternoon session of the Sunday-school had just closed, and the children were being dismissed as the alarm was given. It created considerable consternation, but order was so far maintained that no accident occurred. The appliances for extinguishing fires being too limited, it was impossible to save the building. The loss is about thirteen thousand dollars.

The large mansion of Loren P. Ingersoll, adjoining E. A. Woodward's, at South Norwalk, Conn., was destroyed by fire early Monday morning. It was to have been occupied next Spring by J. H. Ingersoll, and had just been painted and frescoed. A large part of the furniture was saved. The cause of the fire is unknown. There is an insurance of $35,000 on the house and $35,000 on the furniture, of which $17,000 is in the North British and $5,000 in the Fairfield Insurance Company. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

Yesterday morning about 5 o'clock fire was discovered in the carriage house of Mr. J. Bender, Jr., at the manufactory, at the corner of Bell avenue and Broadway, Bayside, Long Island, and the building, which was a frame one valued at about $600, was entirely destroyed, with its contents, consisting of wagons and sleighs belonging to numerous persons. Another building belonging to Mr. Bender, adjoining, was somewhat damaged. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

A fire broke out in the marble mill in Hastings, N. Y., about 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning, which destroyed that building, and the sugar-house adjoining. The loss on the marble mill is about $30,000. The walls fell in, killing a young man named Willie Wing.

Fires on Saturday night and Sunday morning destroyed Conlee, Beach & Co.'s saw mill, and the Peters House, in Oshkosh, Wis. The loss on the saw mill is $15,000; insurance, $7,000. The loss on the Peters House is $12,000; insurance, $12,000.

One of Dennison's paper houses at Mechanics' Falls, Me., was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. The loss is estimated at $10,000; insurance, $6,000.

The Niagara engine-house, at Quincy, Mass., with the engine, &c., was consumed by fire on Saturday night. The loss is estimated at $3,000.

Tramps set fire to a barn in Bennington, Vt., on Sunday night. The barn and its contents, including two horses, were burned.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

The steam-ships Wisconsin, from Liverpool Jan. 12, and Republic, from Liverpool Jan. 13, by way of Queenstown 14th, arrived at this port early this morning.

SOUTH CAROLINA POLITICS.

A LETTER FROM GOV. CHAMBERLAIN.

POSITION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND WHAT IT DEMANDS—THE "UNLOADING" OF MEN LIKE MOSES AND WHIPPER—THEIR INFAMOUS CHARACTER EXPOSED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 24, 1876.

The following letter from Gov. Chamberlain, dated Jan. 13, has been received here by a prominent Republican Senator:

DEAR SIR: I have to-day received a letter from a friend who has recently conversed with you, in which he writes: "Senator Morton looks on your [my] attitude as in practical identification with the Democrats, and already gives up the State [South Carolina] to the opposition." I am sure you would not willingly reach either of the above conclusions, and therefore I am forced to think that you are greatly misinformed in regard to the posture of political affairs in this State. I am aware, too, that you are greatly and sincerely interested in the fortunes of Southern Republicans, and I therefore conclude that you will listen to statements which may be laid before you, though they may not agree with the conclusions which you have already reached. I beg your indulgence while, as briefly as possible, I give you my views of the situation here.

NECESSITY FOR REFORM.

Ex-Gov. F. J. Moses, Jr., was my predecessor in office. During his term of office the conduct of public affairs by him and his followers was such that a vast majority of the Republican Party became convinced that a thorough reform, or the promise of it, was the only way in which the success of the party could be secured in 1873. For some reason I was selected as the candidate for Governor of those who held such views. I had been Attorney General of the State from 1868 to 1872, and on account of my connection with public affairs here during that period, I was distrusted by many Republicans, and my nomination was hotly contested, on the sole ground that I was not likely to carry out the promised reforms of our party. Upon my nomination, though I had pledged myself in every form to immediate and rigid reform, a bolt took place embracing many of our best and most devoted Republicans, who refused to support me because I could not, in their judgment, he trusted to carry out practical reform. My election was fiercely contested by those Republicans on that ground alone, while my friends and I stoutly asserted by our platform and speeches everywhere that if I was elected thorough and complete reform should take place. I was elected by a majority of 11,000 votes as against a majority of 36,000 for Moses two years previous, and 40,000 for Scott four years previous, this reduced majority being solely due to the distrust of me and my supporters by a considerable wing of our party on the single issue of reform. I took my seat as Governor Dec. 1, 1874, and I addressed myself earnestly to the work of keeping the pledges I had made, and the pledges made for me by all my friends and by our platform in the campaign. I soon found that many of those who supported me in the campaign and had talked reform did not want reform; but I persevered, determined as a matter of right and of good policy to adhere to my party platform and pledges. Of course, those who disliked practical reform cried out, "He is going over to the Democrats. He wants social recognition from the rebels," and all the rest of those senseless cries such as you now hear about me. Still, I persevered, and when our Legislature met in November last there was apparent harmony between me and my party, and a complete acquiescence in the wisdom of the policy of reform as carried out by me. The result was that at that time the Democracy of this State was disarmed, and had no hope apparently of even nominating a separate State ticket in opposition to the Republican Party. Neither under the guise of "Tax Unions" or the "Conservative" Party could they, or did they, maintain even an organization worthy the name. The leaders could not persuade the masses of the white people that they could secure any better government than they were enjoying under my administration. Now, what had I done up to that time? I challenge contradiction from any source when I solemnly affirm that I had done nothing, not one thing, which was not pledged by me on every stump in the State when I was a candidate; nothing which our party platform did not demand; nothing but what every man who now opposes me declared in that campaign to be indispensable; nothing which you or any other honest Republican would not say was right and Republican. This is a broad statement, but I defy proof of any sort in contradiction of it in any particular. Suppose you talk with some one in Washington who is now denouncing me—and it certainly cannot be difficult, judging from what I hear, to find such—ask him what Gov. Chamberlain had done before these recent judicial elections that indicated any infidelity to the Republican Party? Ask him if I had appointed Democrats to office? If he tells you the truth he will say no, for the fact is that never since 1868 were there so few Democrats in office in this State as since my administration. I know whereof I affirm, and will prove it to you if you find it denied. Ask him further if I advocated or approved any measures of legislation which were in any possible sense unrepublican or opposed to the interests of the Republican Party. He cannot name one, for there is not one. Ask him if I proclaimed any doctrines which were not held by the Republican Party. He will not be able to point out one. Ask him if I ever in any way affiliated politically with the Democracy, or had anything to do with them politically, nearly or remotely. He will not be able to point out any such action or tendency of any kind or degree. What, then, is the matter with me? Why was I disliked and denounced by some members of my own party? Simply for this: I insisted on reasonable taxes, competent officers, honest expenditures, fair legislation, and no stealing, and the Democrats praised me for it. The last two things are my offense. I did not sanction schemes of public plunder, such as our Printing Ring, for instance, but the cost of public printing per year was cut down from $180,000 to $50,000, and contingent funds from $80,000 to $27,000, and, I repeat, the Democrats praised me for it. Now, Mr. Senator, I make this offer—if any man will contradict a single statement of fact I have thus far made, I will prove him a liar to your satisfaction.

THE CRY OF THE GOVERNOR'S ASSAILANTS.

The extent of my guilt in permitting the Democrats to praise me, I cannot precisely measure. Some men reason that I must be a traitor because Democrats praise me, but that will not quite do, I am sure, with you. Why should not the Democrats praise me? Low taxes are popular even with Democrats. Competent officers are preferred to incompetent ones even by South Carolina Democrats. Honest expenditures of public moneys are acceptable to Democrats even, and "no stealing" is almost everywhere rather a popular slogan, to say nothing about its being right. I never asked their praise. If there had been anything to ask of them, I would have earnestly asked them not to praise me, because their praise would give a pretext to the Washington *Republican* and such sort of people to denounce me, as they are doing now, as fit only for the Penitentiary. But they did praise me, they do praise me, and I confess I don't see how I can help it. Seriously, Sir, if I have told you the truth, ought I to be denounced by Republicans as a traitor? ought I to be considered by you as "in practical identification with the Democracy," because the tax-payers of South Carolina praise me for doing what every Republican who supported me in the last campaign said I would do, and asked the people to vote for me because I would do?

WHAT REVIVIFIED THE DEMOCRACY.

Such was the condition of affairs here on the 16th day of last December. The Democracy of South Carolina was in perfect collapse. No State issues could have given them life or activity. It is doubtful whether even national issues would have had force enough to have induced a canvas of the State for the Democratic candidates in the coming Presidential campaign under the circumstances then existing. On the 16th of December last the General Assembly, under influences which it is impossible now to state fully, elected F. J. Moses, Jr., and W. J. Whipper, as Judges of the Circuit Court of this State, the latter for the circuit which embraces the City of Charleston and constitutes the most important circuit of the State in point of population, wealth, and business. Are you aware who these men are? Moses was my predecessor as Governor. Unless the universal belief among all classes of people in this State is mistaken, he is as infamous a character as ever in any age disgraced and prostituted public position. If there is anybody in Washington who shall happen to deny this, I will prove it to your abundant satisfaction. To mention nothing else out of the long roll of his offenses, here is a specimen: Disappointed in not being renominated for Governor, he entered into a conspiracy with some of the leaders of the Democracy and Independent Republicans to elect my opponent, and actually sold out the Commissioners of Elections, of whom he had the sole appointment, to my opponents for $30,000, of which $15,000 was paid to him in cash and the rest made contingent on the election of my opponent. Of Whipper it can be said that he seems to have lacked only opportunity to prove himself the equal of Moses in infamy. Ignorant of law, ignorant of morals, a gambler by open practice, an embezzler of public funds, he is as unfit for judicial position as any man whom by possibility you could name. Neither of these men has even the poor qualification, which the infamous Democratic Judges of New-York had, of such a degree of legal knowledge as to qualify them for the intelligent discharge of any judicial duty. What has been the result? Their election has sent a thrill of horror through the whole State. It has split the Republicans in twain. The moribund Democracy have awakened to new life and new hopes. No man who respects civilization and public decency can do less than denounce these elections without measure. No decent man can do less than oppose them; can do less than fight against those who elected them, or who acquiesced in them. Do you expect us to do in South Carolina what you would sooner lose your right arm than do in Indiana? Such a test indeed could never arise in Indiana, but it has arisen here, and you err wholly if you imagine that you, living here, would for one moment think of tolerating these elections. You could not do it, and you would spurn as an insult the suggestion of supporting or acquiescing in them. Well, what I have said and done respecting these elections is known to you I presume. I have done what you would have done, refused to sanction, aid, or abet the carrying out of this great crime against society; and again, worst of all crimes apparently, the Democrats praise me.

HOW SOUTH CAROLINA MAY BE KEPT REPUBLICAN.

Now, Sir, in the light of what I have stated—and I am responsible to truth and to anybody who questions or is aggrieved thereby for what I have stated—what would you have me do? At what points, in what particular, have I "identified myself practically with the Democracy?" Is it treachery to the Republican Party or "identification with the Democracy" to insist on decent men for Judges of our courts? There is not a man in South Carolina who would trust Moses with $10. Is it treachery to my party to refuse to tolerate his elevation to the Bench, where he will have millions within the grasp of his thieving-bribed palm? Is it "identification with the Democracy" to oppose such a man by every influence to the bitter end? To doubt your answer is to doubt your moral perceptions.

Now, Sir, I have a word to say about what you are reputed to have said, to the effect that "you already give up the State to the opposition." That result rests very largely with you. You are influential, able; you hold a commanding position, and you have a commanding voice in our party affairs. If South Carolina is to be "given up to the opposition" it will be because you and others whom you can influence fail to help me and my friends to "unload"—to use a current phrase—the infamy of these judicial elections. And here let me speak plainly. To cry "Democrat" at me at this time is to support Moses and Whipper. I am a Republican, of just as many years standing as I have seen years of discretion. I have no tendency to any other party—no association, no sympathy with any other party. I want to see South Carolina remain a Republican State, but I tell you no party can rule this State that supports Whipper and Moses, and to denounce us, who are to-day denouncing the election of these men, is to support them. It is in vain, Sir, to say, as the *National Republican* is saying, that you "have no sympathy with those elections—that they are almost an unpardonable blunder," and with the next breath declare that I am "practically identified with the Democracy." If I have done anything but oppose bad government, and especially to denounce and oppose these judicial elections, let it be pointed out. But until that is done, to denounce me and my friends here as traitors to the Republican party is to "practically identify" yourself with Moses and Whipper. There is but one way to save the Republican party in South Carolina and that way is, I repeat, to unload Moses and Whipper and all who go with them. It will be difficult to restore confidence in a party whose members were once capable of such an act as their election, but if our action is prompt and decided, if you and the Republicans at Washington will put your feet upon such things and stamp them out, we can yet make South Carolina and keep her as safely Republican as Vermont or Iowa. If this is not done we go down here as a party to hopeless and deserved defeat and infamy. Neither the administration at Washington, with all its appliances, civil and military, nor all the denunciations of the world heaped upon me can save the Republican Party here from overwhelming defeat during this year, unless we can persuade the people of this State that such things as these judicial elections will be undone and never by possibility be repeated.

I have written very earnestly, but with a spirit of perfect respect for you, and of great admiration of your abilities and your devotion to the Republican Party. I could not forbear from making known to you my views, and especially from stating to you the facts as they exist here in South Carolina. I do not care so much to vindicate myself as to give you a correct idea of the situation here and the necessity of sustaining those who are fighting against the suicide of the Republican Party now nearly committed in South Carolina. Make any use you see fit of this letter. Place me wherever you see fit after you have read it; but, I beseech you, help to save the Republican Party here in the only way in which it can be saved, by a firm, uncompromising, and instant denunciation of all such acts as these recent elections, and by sustaining those who at great cost to themselves are now trying to stay the mad waves of destruction put in motion by those who find little else to do in such an emergency except to denounce me as a "Democrat." Yours respectfully,

D. H. CHAMBERLAIN,
Governor of South Carolina.

NEW-YORK EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this institution the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the President has announced the death, on the 17th inst., of Mr. James Bryce, one of the Directors of the New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary,

Resolved, That this board recognize the active and deep interest always manifested by our late associate in the welfare of this institution, and his long service as member of the Finance Committee, and that we desire that our minutes should bear record of our appreciation of his character and labors in behalf of the afflicted,

Resolved, That the Directors deeply sympathize with the family of the deceased in their affliction, and that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to them, signed by the President and Secretary, and that they be entered in full upon the minutes and be published. ROYAL PHELPS, President.

CHARLES M. ALLIN, M. D., Secretary.

Jan. 20, 1876.

A SUFFICIENT DEFENSE.

The complaint was dismissed by Judge Van Vorst, in Part I. of the Supreme Court, yesterday, in the case of Sarah Brown against Daniel R. Lyddy. The plaintiff bought the ground lease of a building in Monroe street. At the expiration of the term, according to the plaintiff, the defendant purchased the fee and notified her that he would not renew the lease. Some arbitrators who were appointed fixed the plaintiff's claim for the buildings on the ground at $5,600. The payment of this sum being refused, the plaintiff brought the present suit. The defendant alleged that the arbitrators were not regularly appointed; that only two of them acted and that they did not act under oath.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—The attention of heads of families is respectfully invited to the superior quality of BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS. They are entirely free from the poisonous oils and acids which enter into the composition of many of the factitious fruit flavors now in the market. They are highly concentrated, and have all the freshness and delicacy of the fruits from which they are prepared.—*Tribune.*

"O wearisome condition of humanity!"

How many wretched homes in our land! How many heart-broken invalids! Life with many signifies a mere onerous existence. All are subject to disease, but when health is removed the hope is nearly gone out. Sickness is usually incurred through exposure or carelessness. Especially is this true with those diseases peculiar to woman. Through her own imprudence and folly she is made to drag out a miserable existence—a source of annoyance and anxiety to her friends, and anything but a comfort and pleasure to herself. Exposure to the cold at times when she should be most prudent, and overtaxing her body with laborious employment, are both fruitful causes of many of the maladies from which she suffers. Gradually the bloom leaves her cheeks, her lips grow ashy white, her vivacity departs, she continually experiences a feeling of weariness and general languor, and altogether presents a ghostly appearance. What does she need? Should she take some stimulating drug, which will for the time make her "*feel better*," or does her entire system demand reparation? She requires something which not only will restore to health the diseased organs, but will tone and invigorate the system. DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION will do this. It imparts strength to the diseased parts, brings back the glow of health, and restores comfort where previously there was only suffering.

Every invalid lady should send for "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," in which over fifty pages are devoted to the consideration of those diseases peculiar to women. It will be sent, post-paid, to any address for $1 50. Address R. V. Pierce, M. D., World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y. Agents wanted to sell this valuable work.—*Advertisement.*

PARISIAN DIAMONDS.—Prof. Doremus can make diamonds which are only pure carbon, but they will not last. They are bright but evanescent. The PARISIAN DIAMONDS sold by RICHARD HUMPHREYS, Jeweler, No. 779 Broadway, are as beautiful as the real diamonds and last forever. On the surface they are diamonds, and as the surface never wears or dims, they are as desirable as the Simon pure. Call and see them. They are the novelty of the season. They will be seen in many a drawing-room during the season.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

In my Family, and for the Stock, I have used GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA. It is unsurpassed, and I am surprised at the many different maladies in which it is applicable. It gives the utmost satisfaction. JOHN J. CARTER, Superintendent Eastern Pennsylvania Experimental Farm. Depot, No. 451 6th av., New-York. Sold by all druggists.

Humphrey's Witch Hazel Gives Perfect satisfaction. It is pure, clear, and has twice the strength and curative powers of any extract Hamamelis, or Witch Hazel, ever made. Used by everybody. Sold by all dealers, and at wholesale and retail, at No. 46 Vesey st., New-York.

Use Brummell's
CELEBRATED COUGH DROPS.
The genuine have A. H. B. on each box.

Solid Silver Forks, Spoons, Tea Sets, and fancy pieces retailed by the manufacturer at wholesale prices. FORD, No. 847 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts.

Graduated Lung Protectors, Undergarments insuring warmth and sound lungs. Sold everywhere. By mail, $1 50. ISAAC A. SINGER, manfr., 694 Broadway

To Consumptives.—WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME has now been before the public for ten years, and has steadily grown into favor and appreciation. This could not be the case unless the preparation was of undoubted value. The combination of the Phosphate of Lime with pure Cod Liver Oil, as prepared by Dr. Wilbor, has produced a new phase in the treatment of Consumption and all diseases of the Lungs. This article can be taken by the most delicate invalid without creating the disgusting nausea which is such a prominent objection to the Cod Liver Oil when taken without Lime. This preparation is prescribed by the Faculty. Sold by the proprietor, A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, and by druggists generally.

Everdell's Principal Office, 302 Broadway. Elegant wedding and ball cards, &c. Beautiful boxes note paper.

Wonderful are the Cures of Consumption effected by WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. 50 cents and $1.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets.
An elegant toilet luxury.

MARRIED.

DEDERICK—HARRIS.—On Thursday, Jan. 20, at the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, by Rev. J. F. Elder, CLARA B., daughter of C. J. Harris, to EDWARD H. DEDERICK, both of this City.

HARDMAN—McCORMACK.—Wednesday morning, Jan. 19, at Philipsburg, N. J., by Rev. M. J. Connolly, JOHN HARDMAN, of New-York, to ESTHER AMELIA, only daughter of John R. McCormack, of Dublin.

UNDERHILL—DUSENBURY.—On Wednesday, Jan. 12, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. A. B. Carter, D. D., of this City, assisted by Rev. A. M. Ives and Rev. Lyman Cobb, Jr., WILBUR S. UNDERHILL to JENNIE ODELL, daughter of Chas. R. Dusenbury, both of Tuckahoe, City of Yonkers.

DIED.

BISHOP.—At East Orange, N. J., on the 20th inst., of malignant scarlet fever, MARGARET WILLISTON, only and beloved daughter of Rev. George S. and Hannah M. Bishop, aged 7 years and 4 months.

BORROWE.—At Seabright, N. J., on Sunday, 23d inst., JANE BEEKMAN, wife of the late J. Hallett Borrowe, M. D., of New-York, in the 71st year of her age.

COX.—On Sunday evening, Jan. 23, DANIEL H. COX, youngest son of Thomas J. and Elizabeth Cox, aged 2 years and 6 months.

Funeral at their residence, No. 273 West 22d st., on Tuesday, 25th inst., at 1 P. M.

CAIRNS.—At Spring Valley, N. Y., on Saturday, Jan. 22, MARY LENA, wife of R. W. Cairns, formerly of Buenos Ayres.

Friends of the family and those of her son-in-law, Henry H. Hayden, are invited to attend the funeral from St. Stephen's Church, 46th st., between 5th and 6th avs., Tuesday, 25th inst., at 10 A. M.

DEMAREST.—On Saturday, Jan. 22, 1876, EMMA VAN ANTWERP, widow of the late Silas Demarest, in the 48th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 324 West 30th st., on Tuesday, Jan. 25, at 10 o'clock A. M., and at Nyack, N. Y., at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

FRYE.—At Detroit, 21st inst., ELIZABETH C., wife of Addington D. Frye.

Funeral from the residence of her mother, Mrs. L. Lilienthal, No. 30 Beach st., on Wednesday, 26th inst., at 1 P. M. Friends and relatives of the family respectfully invited to attend.

GREENLY.—On Monday, 24th inst., MIRANDA B., widow of the late George Greenly, in the 71st year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 335 West 20th st., at 9 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends respectfully invited to attend.

HENRY.—Jan. 8, at Algonquin, Ill., Col. WILLIAM HENRY, formerly of Troy, N. Y., aged 78 years.

His remains were interred in Greenwich, Washington County, N. Y.

JEWETT.—Suddenly, at Poughkeepsie, Jan. 23, JACOB B. JEWETT, in the 51st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Poughkeepsie, on Wednesday, Jan. 26, at 2 P. M., without further notice.

KIND.—ABRAHAM KIND, aged 64 years, Jan. 24.

The relatives and friends of the family, members of the United Brothers Association and of the Congregation Ahawath Chesed are requested to attend the funeral which will take place from his late residence, No. 158 East 49th st., on Wednesday, Jan. 26, at 10 o'clock A. M.

MAILLER.—At Harlem, on Sunday, Jan. 23, 1876, EMMELINE, widow of the late William M. Mailler.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 336 East 125th st., on Wednesday, 26th inst., at 2:30 P. M.

MEREDITH.—Suddenly, on Saturday evening, Jan. 22, SARAH SCOTT, daughter of William T. and Mary R. Meredith, in the 7th year of her age.

Funeral service at Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, on Tuesday at 10 o'clock. The interment will take place in Philadelphia.

MORRILL.—At his late residence, No. 11 East 84th st., Capt. JOSEPH MORRILL, of pneumonia.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

OSTROM.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on the 21st inst., MARIA, wife of A. P. Ostrom, in her 71st year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 171 Congress st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

REYNOLDS.—In Brooklyn, Jan. 24, 1876, suddenly, Rev. RUBEN REYNOLDS, in the 85th year of his age.

Funeral services at the residence of his son-in-law, William I. Preston, No. 71 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn, Wednesday, at 3 P. M. Interment at Oswego.

RICHARDSON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 24, LIZZIE S., only child of George H. and Anna R. Richardson, aged 1 year, 6 months, and 5 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 576 Washington av., on Wednesday, 27th inst., at 2 o'clock.

☞ Providence papers please copy.

SCHENCK.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, 24th inst., CARRIE A., youngest daughter of Oscar and Cornelia Schenck, aged 11 years and 2 months.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 91 Schermerhorn st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 26th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. Burial services at the Reformed Dutch Church, Fishkill on Hudson, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

STRANG.—At Montrose, N. J., Monday, 24th inst., of pneumonia, THEODOSIUS STRANG, formerly of this City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

TROWBRIDGE.—At Astoria, Long Island, on Monday, Jan. 24, CHARLOTTE FOX, daughter of Miner and Charlotte Tiffany Trowbridge in the 4th year of her age.

TAYLOR.—Of diphtheria, on Sunday, Jan. 23, ARCHIBALD ERWIN, son of Archibald and the late Emma E. Taylor, in the 7th year of his age.

Funeral from No. 40 East 9th st., on Tuesday, Jan. 25, at 2 P. M.

ULSHOEFFER.—On Monday, Jan. 24, MARY ANN, wife of Michael Ulshoeffer.

Funeral from Grace Church on Wednesday, Jan. 26, at 10:15 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

WILLIAMSON.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, 22d inst., CHARLOTTE D., daughter of the late Mrs. Charlotte B. Williamson, and grand-daughter of the late Thomas Salter, of Elizabeth, N. J.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 174 17th st., South Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ART NOTICE.

FREE EXHIBITION AND SALE.

An extraordinary Exhibition of PAINTINGS AND STATUARY, the entire collection, belonging to E. B. MORGAN, Esq., Brooklyn, at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway.

The Paintings are from the easels of some of the greatest European masters.

The Statuary, of exceptionally great value, including the finest and life-time work of the late Hiram Powers,

"PARADISE LOST,"

which is the original, and has never been copied or repeated.

The whole now on exhibition, day and evening, until the time of sale, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 26 and 27, at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. WILLIAM A. PITT, daughter of the late Thomas P. Tainter, and granddaughter of H. W. Brooks, died in this City on the 22d inst. in her twentieth year. She was married on the same evening, Oct. 1, 1873, which also saw her sister a happy bride. She will be remembered by her friends as a sweet, dignified, and devoted wife, as the life of every social gathering which she made merry by her sprightly conversation; and by her relatives, and those intimately acquainted with her, as ever considerate and thoughtful of others, winning and retaining by her gentle tact their love and confidence. She had been in delicate health for the last two years, and early sought for confirmation in the Episcopal faith. Under the garb of uncomplaining cheerfulness none suspected how much she suffered from ill-health. Her loss to many is irreparable, but the cherished recollection of her virtues will assuage their grief. "Those whom the gods love die young."

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending SATURDAY, Jan. 29, 1876, will close at this office on TUESDAY at 12 M., for Europe, per steamer Dakota, via Queenstown; on WEDNESDAY, at 11 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Russia, via Queenstown; on THURSDAY, at 11 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Klopstock, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on SATURDAY, at 4 A. M., for England, Wales, Ireland, and France, per steamer Republic, via Queenstown, and at 4 A. M., for Scotland, per steamer Bolivia, via Glasgow, and at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer America, via Southampton and Bremen.

Mails for China, Japan, &c., will leave San Francisco Feb. 1, 1876.

Mails for Australia and New-Zealand leave San Francisco Feb. 2, 1876. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

THE FIRST PUBLIC MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK SOCIETY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF VICE will be held in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of 4th av. and 23d st., THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, at 8 o'clock. Addresses may be expected from Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., and Rev. W. J. Tucker, D. D., of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, (successor to Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D.) Statements as to the amount of trade in obscene publications and what has already been done toward suppressing it will be made. ALL GENTLEMEN, especially those who are interested in public morals and the protection of youth from this evil, are cordially invited to attend. Admission free.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY, Gravel, Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) Two pamphlets, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's Specific, ASAHEL, MADE OF GOD, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author and proprietor, free to any address. Depot and reception rooms, No. 200 Broadway, N. Y.

SECRETARY BRISTOW, REV. S. H. Platt, (with fine portraits;) Origin and Faculties of the Soul; "A Bad Beginning," a new and striking story; Heroine of the Modoc War; Peacemaker Grange. All in PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for February. 30 cents; $3 a year. Subscribe now. Address S. R. WELLS & CO., No. 737 Broadway, New-York.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE WOMAN'S UNION MISSIONARY SOCIETY will be held on WEDNESDAY, 26th January, at Association Hall, 23d st. and 4th av., at 2 o'clock. Addresses from Dr. Phillips, of India; Mr. Warren Clark, from Japan, and Mrs. Pruyn. All interested in missions are invited.

WATCHMAN OR JANITOR.—BY A MIDDLE-aged American, for the past ten years watchman in a manufactory, wishes a similar position, or as janitor; first-class reference. Address, for three days, W. R., No. 309 West 27th st.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 128 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collections.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Business for the week opened yesterday, (Monday,) Jan. 24, with a good attendance at the Exchange, and sales as follows were effected:

E. A. Lawrence & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, D. C. Calvin, Esq., Referee, sold a lot, 21 by 75 by 42 by 10 by 21 by 65, with a three-story and basement brick house in front, and a three-story brick factory building in rear, situate on East Ninth street, south side, 181.5 feet west of Second avenue, for $11,400, the buyer being John Konvalinka, the owner of a second mortgage on the property.

James L. Wells, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, disposed of a plot of land, 62.6 by 99.11, with four unfinished brick buildings thereon, located on West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, south side, 337.6 feet east of Seventh avenue, for $7,450 to A. Baumgarten, for the second mortgagee. The buildings are completed to the second story. This plot was sold two years ago for $9,000.

William Kennelly, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, J. P. O'Neill, Esq., Referee, sold a lease of a plot of land, 97.9 by 225, on Eleventh avenue, north-west corner of Twenty-third street, for $8,000, and the lease of a similar sized plot on the same avenue, south-west corner of Twenty-fourth street, for $3,500, the purchaser of both leases being Samuel C. Constant, plaintiff in the legal action. The first lease is dated May 1, 1866, and the last named May 1, 1864. The property, we believe, is used as a lumber-yard and has a number of frame sheds thereon. The ground rent on the eighteen lots is said to be $250 on each lot per annum.

James M. Miller, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, sold a plot of land, 100.11 by 59.6 by 102.8 by 40.6, on New avenue, north-west corner of One Hundred and Twenty-third street, for $3,000, to Thomas H. Walter, Executor and plaintiff in the foreclosure suit.

The remaining auctions of the day noticed were disposed of as follows: Sale by William Kennelly of a house and lot on Fifth avenue, north of Thirtieth street, adjourned to the 30th inst. Sale by same auctioneer, to foreclose a mechanics' lien, of the two houses and lots Nos. 418 and 420 West Fifty-second street. No announcement as to disposition made; probably settled. Sale by Richard V. Harnett of a house and four lots on Madison avenue, south-west corner of Seventy-seventh street, adjourned to Feb. 7, and sale by Peter F. Meyer of four lots on East Fifty-sixth street, west of Second avenue, adjourned to April 24.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales noticed for to-day at the Exchange are the following:

By A. H. Muller & Son, Administrator's sale to close estate of James R. Manley, deceased, of the following unimproved property: Two lots, together in size 50.5 by 100, on Seventh avenue, south-east corner of One Hundred and Twenty-second street; four lots, together in size 100.11 by 75, on Seventh avenue, north-west corner of One Hundred and Twenty-first street: two lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West One Hundred and Twenty-second street, south side, 100 feet east of Seventh avenue; two lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West One Hundred and Nineteenth street, south side, 410 feet east of Sixth avenue, and five lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West One Hundred and Twentieth street, north side, 150 feet west of Sixth avenue. Also, public auction sale of three lots, each 25 by 92, on Seventh avenue, east side, 25.11 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first street. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. C. Higgins, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 25 by 100, on Eighth avenue, west side, 77.2 feet north of Eighty-second street, and a plot of land, 57.1 by 100.2, on West Eighty-third street, south side, 100 feet west of Eighth avenue. Also, similar sale, George S. Sedgwick, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 99 by 18.6 by 19 by 63.10, on Third avenue, east side, 150.8 feet north of Eighty-seventh street. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100, on West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, south side, 100 feet east of Eighth avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of three houses and lots, each 25 by 100.5, on East Fifty-sixth street, north side, 120 feet west of Madison avenue.

By Richard J. Garrettson, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frank Thompson, Esq., Referee, of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 25 by 102.2, No. 12 East Seventy-fifth street, south side, 150 feet west of Madison avenue.

By Charles S. Carter, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 25 by 98.9, on East Twenty-fifth street, north side, 185 feet east of Third avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 103, No. 57 Willett street, west side, between Delancey and Rivington streets.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John Hays, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 90.10, on Sixth street, north side, 300 feet west of Avenue A.

EXCHANGE SALES—MONDAY, JAN. 24.

NEW-YORK.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.

1 three-story and basement brick house, (front,) 1 three-story brick building, (rear,) and lot, East 9th st., s. s., 181.5 ft. w. of 2d av., lot 21x75x42x10x21x65 ... $11,400

By James L. Wells.

4 unfinished brick houses and plot, West 127th st., s. s., 337.6 ft. e. of 7th av., plot 62.6x99.11, buildings completed to second story ... $7,450

By William Kennelly.

Frame buildings and lease of plot, 11th av., n. w. corner of 23d st., plot 98.9x225; lease dated May 1, 1866; ground rent $2,250 per annum ... $8,000

Frame buildings and lease of plot, 11th av., s. w. corner of 24th st., plot 98.9x225; lease dated May 1, 1864; ground rent $2,250 per annum ... 3,500

By James M. Miller.

1 plot, New av., n. w. corner of 123d st., 100.11x59.6x102.8x40.6 ... $3,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Jan. 22.

Downing st., No. 12, s. s., 140 ft. w. of Bleecker st., 20x65; Thomas E. Chapman and others to John W. Mitchell ... $1,500

14th st., n. s., 351 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x103.3; Frederick R. Coudert and others to Caper Spiess and others ... 20,000

26th st., s. s., 250½ ft. w. of 1st av., 24.8x98.9; Isaac L. Devoe and wife to Theodore A. Stratton ... 26,000

60th st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 9th av., 50x100.5; Oscar C. Ferris and others to Robert H. Arkenburgh and others ... 5,900

72d st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x102.2; Terence Farley and wife to Patrick Farley ... 3,000

21st st., (No. 210,) 450 ft. w. of 2d av., 26x98.9; Sarah Wesselmann to Moritz Nelson ... 13,000

36th st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 9th av., 50x98.9; Catharine Griffin and husband to Annie Griffin ... nom.

33d st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 6th av., 25x27.3x18.8; same to same ... nom.

117th st., s. s., 259.11 ft. e. of 4th av., 20x100.11; same to same ... nom.

Cypress av., e. s., 25x109, 23d Ward; Franz H. Herdrich and wife to John Gribben ... 500

6th av., n. e. corner of 52d st., 25.5x75; George Hoffman and wife to Thomas Thacher ... 65,000

Mercer st., Nos. 137 and 139, w. s., 150 ft. s. of Houston st., 50x100; also, Greene st., Nos. 136 and 138, e. s., 175 ft. s. of Houston st., 50x119; also, 6th av., s. e. corner of 35th st., 98.9x100; Josephine Otard and husband to Ramsay Crooks ... nom.

11th av., n. e. corner 64th st., 50.2½x100; Caspar Spiess and wife and others to Frederic R. Coudert and others ... 6,000

83d st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 10th av., 75.7x irregular; also, 83d st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 10th av., 73.7½x irregular; Charles G. Schneider to James Ladds ... 8,840

55th st., s. s., 492.6 ft. e. of 9th av., 17.6x100.5; Edward D. Gale, Referee, to William M. Johnston and others ... 5,250

129th st., s. s., 142.6 ft. e. of 3d av., 18.9x99.10; William Sinclair, Referee, to Charles Wasserman ... 5,000

129th st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 7th av., 75x99.11; Archibald G. Armour and wife to Martha Ackerson ... 8,900

7th av., w. s., 22 ft. n. of 33d st., 19.11x61.2x irregular; John P. Witte and wife to Cornelius P. Ross ... 21,000

Stanton st., (No. 99,) s. s., 22x75; Gabriel Goldsmith and wife to Maria A. Steinmetz ... 16,400

LEASES RECORDED.

No. 132 Canal st., 7 years; H. B. Perkins to George Gottheimer and other ... $1,800

No. 328 East 26th st., 3 years; Theodore A. Stratton to F. D. Thompson ... 1,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANK G. AND CHARLES S. BROWN,
Broadway, corner Wall st.,
Agents for selling, purchasing, leasing, and appraising Real Estate and managing properties. Highest possible references.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY high-stoop stone-front modern dwelling, No. 355 West 55th st.; first-class neighborhood, and immediate possession. The lot is an Astor lease, at $249 per annum, for about sixteen years and renewals; $13,500 will buy this house, with one-half on bond and mortgage, or all cash. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

RIVER FRONT FOR SALE OR TO LEASE for twenty-one years, with immediate possession, —A plot of seventy-five unincumbered lots below 59th st., near the river, with 400 feet water-front running to the bulkhead line; all riparian rights paid for and secured by conveyance from the State and City many years since; terms easy. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE, AT A BARGAIN—WITH IMMEDIATE possession, a medium-size high-stoop stone-front house in West 53d st., beautifully and tastefully furnished, and in complete order, with every modern improvement; can be had for $27,500, with all the furniture as it stands; $10,000 is all the cash that will be required; balance on bond and mortgage. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—THE EXTRA WIDE HOUSE SITUATED on the south-west corner of 5th av. and 29th st. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN & CO., No. 2 Pine st.

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FORTY-SEVENTH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Handsome four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, in fee; price, $33,000; terms easy. Also, a large number of others in all parts of the City, from $9,000 to $135,000. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, rooms G and H, basement.

$10,000 TO $100,000 EACH.—THE cheapest, small, and large houses, well located, offered for sale. Particulars at No. 4 Pine st., or No. 33 East 17th st.
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FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUfactories, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate.
Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to E. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

VIRGINIA FARM WANTED FOR A FINE, Large Newark, (N. J.,) Residence.—Parties wishing to exchange properties will do well to call upon us; we deal in first-class property only; we offer for sale or exchange elegant villas, improved farms, well rented City property and unincumbered, well located lots; we buy and sell mortgages, insurance stocks, and miscellaneous securities, obtain loans, &c.; all orders promptly attended to. Principals only need call or address
E. A. CONDIT & CO., No. 152 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

400-ACRE FARM IN EAST TENNESSEE for sale or exchange for near-by property. Inquire of S. CANTRELL, No. 241 4th av., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE.

By order of the Administrators and heirs of James R. Manley, deceased.
15 VALUABLE LOTS ON 7TH AV. BOULEVARD, 119TH, 120TH, AND 122D STS.,
ON TUESDAY, JAN. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, viz.:
7th av., 4 lots, north-west corner of 121st st.
7th av., 2 lots, south-east corner of 122d st.
119th st., 2 lots, south side, 410 feet east 6th av.
120th st., 5 lots, north side, 150 feet west 6th av.
122d st., 2 lots, south side, 100 feet east 7th av.
All assessments paid and lots free from incumbrance.
Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.
Maps at office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers,
No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

THREE VALUABLE LOTS ON 7TH AV.
to be sold at auction on
TUESDAY, JAN. 25,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, viz.:
Three lots, east side, 25.11 feet north of 121st st. each 25x92 feet.
Maps at office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
No. 7 Pine st.

AT THE EXCHANGE, NO. 111 BROADWAY, on TUESDAY, Jan. 25, 12 M., by RICHARD J. GARRETTSON, Auctioneer, the first-class brown-stone dwelling, No. 12 East 75th st., cabinet finished throughout, size 25x60x½ the block, chandeliers included. A large portion of purchase money may remain on mortgage.

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REAL ESTATE OWNERS, FINANCIALLY embarrassed, willing to sell, avoiding foreclosures, saving part of large parcels, improved or unimproved City property, may hear of purchaser by confidentially addressing CAPITALIST, Box No. 1,330 Post Office. No brokers.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av.
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FIRST FLAT TO LET, WITH FURNITURE for sale; all new; first-class location; possession immediately; inducements to a first-class party.
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AT TARRYTOWN ON HUDSON.—To let, immediate possession, two beautifully furnished houses; all modern conveniences, very cheap rents. S. EMBERSON, 659 6th av.

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IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.
These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.
Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS STORE, basement, and sub-cellar No. 448 Broome st., close to and west of Broadway; store, 25x50; basement and sub-cellar 25 by about 70 feet; well lighted and dry.
HOMER MORGAN, 2 No. Pine st.

A FINE LOCATION FOR BUSINESS—9TH st., near Stewart's.—Four-story high-stoop house to rent low; suitable for piano, plumping, or tailoring business. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner 17th st.

AN ELEGANT FIFTY-FOOT WIDE STORE, 200 feet deep, on Broadway, just below Ball, Black & Co., to let or lease. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, FOURTH FLOOR, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st. Inquire on premises.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
Central Park and 6th av. Boarding and Day School for Boys and Young Men of Seven to Twenty. New building unsurpassed for location, ventilation, interior arrangements. Prospectus sent on application.

THE MISSES JACOT'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies, with primary department, comprising a thorough English and French course, No. 45 West 127th st.; easily accessible from Westchester County and Long Island; Winter term begins Feb. 2.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—A COLLEGE of the highest rank for well-prepared students. It has superior advantages for instruction in music and art; terms moderate. Send for catalogue to A. W. COWLES, D.D., Elmira, N.Y. Next season begins Feb. 2.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE, PORT CHESTER, Westchester County, N. Y.—A boarding school for twenty boys; one vacancy. Address O. WINTHROP STARR, A. M., Principal.

MRS. PARKS' BOARDING AND DAY School, New-Brunswick, N.J. Pupils charged from time of entrance.

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ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av., between 38th and 39th sts. Second session commences TUESDAY, Feb. 2.

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A VISITING TEACHER OF EXPERIENCE wishes an engagement in a family or school; English and Latin taught; instruction thorough; references excellent. Address LUX, Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

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MRS. MITCHELL, (DIPLOMEE,) SUPPLIES families with governesses and tutors, visiting or resident; information given gratuitously of teachers, of the languages, music, and drawing; also good schools. Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

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MARIE TILLMANN CO., OF PARIS, IMPORTERS.—Our advices and models are to-day: The "Capote Hat is sovereign in Paris. Silk, in colors, or tulle in rose or blue; string under the chin, bias and fringed, or lace, cream or black." No. 423 6th av., near 26th st., late Michel's.

FURS AND BONNETS AT HALF PRICE.—Velvet hats $7 50, reduced from $15; cream felts $7 50, worth $15; mink furs $15, worth $30; sealskin. BINNS MILLINERY, No. 761 Broadway. Remember up stairs. Save this.

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W. D. & A. S. NICHOLS.—250 ENTIRELY new designs marble, slate, and wood mantels; manufacturers' iron cresting, stable fixtures, fence, grates, weather vanes, &c., wholesale and retail. Send for catalogues. No. 73 Hudson st., opposite Worth st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

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The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

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TRUSTWORTHY AND RELIABLE INSTITUTE,
Corner 11th st. and 6th av.
ESTABLISHED 1853.
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A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A POSITION as companion to a lady, to assist her in sewing and in household duties; would be found trustworthy and willing to make herself generally useful; or would take charge of and instruct one or two children; reference given. Call on or address Companion, No. 39 West 45th st.

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BANK OR OFFICE CLEANING—WANTED BY a woman who thoroughly understands work; best references. Cottage, No. 9 East 4th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman whom we know and can recommend; would like a place in a private family; is a first-class waitress; get up all kinds of salads; can wait on dinner-parties, and is a thorough chamber-maid; can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st. and Broadway; inquire for M. H.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and washing and ironing; understands her business thoroughly; has first-class City references; no objections to the country. Call at No. 441 West 38th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young German girl, Protestant, as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; speaks good English; she is honest, willing, and obliging; best of City reference. Call at Swedish Servants' Agency, No. 203 East 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG SWEDE girl, with City reference, for chamber-work and waiting, or child's nurse; willing to divide her time with different kinds of work; is a neat seamstress, uses a machine, and is an excellent mender; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITING, AND ASSIST with Washing and Ironing.—By a very respectable young woman: understands her business thoroughly in either capacity; very best testimonials; neat, tidy, honest, and desirable person; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—By a respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or would do fine washing; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 263 West 27th st., third floor, back room.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS—WAITRESS.—By a chamber-maid and laundress and a first-class waitress; will go in the country if necessary; both have first-class references. Can be seen for three days at No. 1,233 Broadway.

CHAMBER AND PARLOR MAID.—BY A Norwegian young woman; speaks good English; has over four years' City references; is neat, obliging, and a first-class girl. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A neat American girl, as chamber-maid or waitress; thoroughly understands her business; excellent City reference. Address, for two days, Waitress, Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY NEAT, YOUNG Protestant woman as chamber-maid in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; is a very neat hand sewer; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's No. 340 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; willing to do sewing; excellent City reference; City or country. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a young girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; has the best City reference; will go to the country. Call at No. 654 2d av., third floor, back room.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant woman as chamber-maid and waitress; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 318 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and to assist in the kitchen; 5 years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 228 East 35th st., top floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chamber-maid and fine washer; is an excellent laundress; best City reference. Call or address No. 320 East 25th st., top floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a young girl, in a private family, as chamber-maid and waitress. Call at No. 311 East 34th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress. Can be seen at her last employer's, No. 213 East 18th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 224 West 27th st., room 8.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, competent young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or care of children; is an excellent sewer; is willing and obliging; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY AN Irish girl, having had but one place two years; family going abroad; best testimonials for capability and honesty; is neat, willing, and of good disposition; this girl free of charge. Call at Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid and assist with washing, or do house-work; good reference. Call at No. 327 East 12th st., ring third bell.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A NEAT, TIDY girl to do chamber-work and fine washing or chamber-work and waiting. Call for two days at No. 709 6th av., in store.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid and fine washing and ironing; first-class City reference. Call at No. 162 West 28th st., Room No. 8.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a young woman as chamber-maid and laundress, or laundress alone; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 349 East 53d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid; who will do waiting; also, has good City references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

CHAMBER-WORK AND WAITING.—BY A respectable young Protestant girl, in a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 226 West 32d st., in the store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable young girl in a private family as chamber-maid and seamstress; is a good dress-maker. Apply only at No. 1,145 2d av., in fancy store.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO SISTERS, to live together; one as excellent cook and baker, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; both will do the work of a family between them; willing and obliging; best City references; City or country. Call at 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., second floor, front.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH WOMAN, WITH EXcellent references, to cook, wash, and iron; makes bread, biscuit, soups, &c., and can take a place directly or wait a few days; a neat, obliging person, desirous of keeping her place; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

COOK, OR COOK AND TO ASSIST WITH Washing.—By a very respectable young woman as very good family cook; meats, pastry, &c.; an excellent bread and biscuit baker; neat and clean about her kitchen; country or City; best testimonials. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A very respectable and highly recommended young woman; very good cook and very good washer and ironer; good baker; willing and obliging; honest and desirable person; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A competent young girl, who is a good cook; makes soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c., in best style; is also an excellent washer and ironer; has very best City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE, TRUSTWORTHY WOMan, who is a first-class cook, in either hotel or boarding-house; is a good meat cook, excellent baker and pastry cook; makes jellies, preserves, &c.; has very best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A NEAT young woman, whom we know as a good family cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, roasts, desserts, &c., and is an experienced laundress; good reference from last place. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st. and Broadway; inquire for P.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class family cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, roasts, brown gravies, pastry, creams, ices, &c., and would do plain washing if required; undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st. and Broadway.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS all kinds meats, soups, game, poultry in every style; boning and larding, made up dishes, fine pastry, all kinds of desserts; first-class bread and biscuit baker; best City reference; large or small establishment. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A smart, capable girl to do cooking, washing, and ironing, or general house-work; is a neat, reliable servant; good cook and excellent laundress; best references given; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS good, plain cook; is willing to assist with plain washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; good City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 159 West 33d st., top floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOMAN as first-class cook in a French family; understands Jewish cooking; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 268 West 36th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; City or country; best City references. Call at No. 109½ West 15th st., first floor, rear.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable woman as good cook, washer, and ironer; is an excellent baker; City reference. Call at No. 245 East 28th st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD, PLAIN, FAMILY COOK, WITH the best of City references. Apply No. 1,233 Broadway, French office.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT GIRL AS first class cook. Call on or address French Cook, No. 8 West 24th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; best City references. Call at 161 West 27th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS an excellent cook and baker in a small private family; has no objection to coarse washing; has the best City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 232 East 18th st.

COOK.—BY A SUPERIOR COOK; ONE WHO UNderstands French and English cooking in all its branches, in a private family; best City reference. Address for three days, D., Box No. 299 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WHO IS AN EXcellent cook; can lard, broil, roast, and make different kind of soups; is a good baker, dessert-maker, &c.; has good testimonials. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN AMERICan girl, Protestant, for general house-work; good washer and ironer; City or country; good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK IN A PRIVATE FAMily; would do the coarse washing; understands soups, &c.; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 11 East 27th st.

COOK.—IN A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE FAMILY, by a colored woman; unexceptionable reference given. Address for two days A. H., Box 298 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK IN a private family; can make all kinds of cake and pastry; no objections to assist in washing; good City reference. Call at No. 201 West 18th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A good plain cook; washes and irons, or would do general house-work; good reference; City or country. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS GOOD cook; is willing to assist in the washing, in a private family or boarding house; City reference. Call at No. 333 West 26th st., near 8th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER IN A private family, by a young woman; three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 140 West 31st st., second floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private boarding-house; has the best City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 241 East 24th st., third floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS good cook and baker; is willing and obliging; will assist with washing and ironing; is trustworthy. Call at No. 308 West 41st st., third floor, room No. 11.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young girl as cook, washer, and ironer; can make good bread and biscuits; best City reference. Call at No. 334 East 59th st.

COOK AND DO COARSE WASHING IF Required.—By a steady, faithful woman, with excellent up-town testimonials. To be seen at No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT COOK; EXCELLENT bread and buiscuit baker; would assist with washing; best City references. Call for two days at No. 505 6th av., between 30th and 31st sts., first floor.

COOK.—TO GO OUT BY THE DAY, WEEK, OR month; also for dinners and suppers, or to supply a temporary place; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 649 2d av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of good cooking; first-class City reference. Call at No. 269 West 22d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS the very best of private family cooking; good City reference given. Can be seen until engaged at No. 207 East 38th st., second floor.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY GOOD COOK IN A private family; understands all kinds of meats, poultry, game, soups, &c.; best City reference. Call or address M. D., No. 507 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A good cook, washer, and ironer; no objection to City or country; good reference. Apply at No. 422 East 19th st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A TIDY, COMpetent girl, with good City reference; City or country. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young girl in a small private family; best City references. Call at No. 169 West 22d st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK in a private family; City references. Call at No. 709 6th av., toy store.

COOK.—BY A GOOD PLAIN COOK, AND TO ASsist with the coarse washing; eight years' City references. Call at No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d st.

COOK, &c.—BY A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer; good reference. Apply at 236 West 20th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant as dress-maker or seamstress in a private family; good references. Call for two days at No. 246 West 20th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman in private families by the day, as dress-maker; terms very reasonable. Apply only at No. 1,145 2d av., in fancy store.

GOVERNESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG LADY OUT OF employment, situation in any respectable calling; understands dress-making; no objections to the country or to travel; best of references given and required. Address Del. Vance, Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

GENERAL HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG girl; can make herself useful at everything. Call or address No. 149 41st st., between 3d and 4th avs.

GENERAL HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTable young woman; best City references. Apply at No. 228 West 16th st., rear.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT young woman; would like a place in City or country; is a plain cook and a good laundress; is also willing to make herself generally useful; can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WELSH GIRL, with City reference, to do general work, or cook, wash, and iron; understands all kinds of family cooking and washing and ironing; ready for a place at once; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young German girl to do general house-work in a not too large family, for moderate wages. Call at Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av. Take particular notice of this address.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON to do general house-work; is a good cook, washer, and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 1,073 1st av., between 58th and 59th sts.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT YOUNG GIRL FOR general house-work; is a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; best reference. Can see the lady at No. 65 West 33d st., up-stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO general house-work in a private family; Irish preferred; first-class reference from last place. Call at No. 201 East 59th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, in a small family, to do general house-work; best City references. Apply or address 416 East 15th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN LADY from the country; is well qualified for such a position; best of references. Call on or address Mrs. E. B., No. 231 East 119th st., Harlem.

LADY'S MAID, OR TO TAKE CHARGE of a young Miss.—By a young French person; understands her duties perfectly; no objection to travel; good references. Address or call, for two days, No. 1 University place.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS LADY'S maid; is a first-class French hair-dresser and seamstress; in hotel or private family; good City reference. Address P. B., Box No. 283 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GERMAN LADY'S MAID, speaking French and English; is a good seamstress and hair-dresser; best City reference. Call at No. 232 West 41st st.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a respectable woman, with excellent references, as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c., and can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries; is also a thoroughly experienced chamber-maid. Can be seen until suited at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st. and Broadway.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a very well recommended young woman; is a competent laundress; can flute and polish; is a clear washer and starcher; has no objection to do the chamber-work; has good references. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, highly recommended, as first-class laundress; fluting, frilling, puffing, polishing, doing up ladies' finery and gentlemen's shirts in nice order. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN IRISH YOUNG WOMAN leaving her place, as family is going abroad; an excellent laundress in all branches; good natured and a rapid worker; lady to be seen. This girl free of charge at Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH WOMAN; City or country; will assist with chamber-work; eight and four months' references; is neat, willing, and competent. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian baths.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman as first-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly; City or country; in a private family; the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 223 East 29th st., third floor, back room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to go out by the day as first-class laundress; good shirt ironer, and can do fluting; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 237 East 59th st., Room No. 7.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; or as chamber-maid; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 308 East 39th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG WOMAN as first-class laundress in a private family; puffing, fluting, &c.; good City reference. Call at No. 228 West 32d st., top floor, back room.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMan to go out by the day; is good laundress; or would cook, wash, and iron; reference. Call at No. 241 West 22d st., rear house.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress; thoroughly understands her business; good City reference. Call at No. 248 West 30th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family, and to assist with chamber-work; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 186 West 35th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND WOMan as first-class laundress; good City references; City or country. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman as laundress. Call on or address J. F., No. 202 West 37th st.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPEtent young woman as maid and seamstress; would assist with chamber-work; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; excellent City reference. Apply at No. 409 West 28th st., room No. 8.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

MATRON, &c.—THE POSITIONS OF MATRON and assistant matron or teachers in an institution by two experienced Church workers; the work more an object than the salary. Address Matron, Box No. 311 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE, &c.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PERSON OF respectability as nursery governess or nurse to an invalid lady; fully competent; good reference as to capabilities; a permanent home of more value. All notes attended to or can be seen at No. 38 Bleecker st., New-York Protective Society, or address C. N., Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID—USEFUL Man.—By a young American, with his wife, who is French, in a family; wife as bonne d'enfant, ou fille de chambre, and man to make himself useful; City references. Address Edward, Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE, &c.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON as infant's nurse, or would take care of grown up children; is a good plain sewer; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 122 West 20th st., basement floor.

NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH PROTESTant woman wishes an infant to bring up on the bottle, or a walking child; strictly temperate; terms moderate; good reference. Apply at No. 233 East 45th st., first floor, room No. 1.

NURSE, &c.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE German girl as nurse for grown children; would assist to do light house-work; prefers a good home to high wages; she is willing and obliging. Call at Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

NURSE.—BY AN ACTIVE PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as infant's nurse or grown children; is willing to do the chamber-work; is a neat sewer; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av., second floor.

NURSE.—BY AN INTELLIGENT AMERICAN WOMan as infant's nurse or attend on an invalid lady; is experienced in sickness; is trustworthy, and can bring up a baby with a bottle; best City reference. Call at No. 226 West 32d st.

NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG German girl as nurse for one or more children; is neat and tidy, and of kind and obliging disposition. Call at Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av. Take particular notice of this address.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE; CAN take entire charge of an infant; bring it up by the bottle; unexceptionable references given. Address A. M., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as infant's nurse; thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference. Address R. D., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS AN EXperienced infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and bringing it up by the bottle; excellent City reference given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 107 West 18th st., first floor, front room.

NURSE, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT NURSE TO an infant; fully competent to bring it up on the bottle; is a good plain sewer; City reference. Address E. R., Box 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMan as infant's nurse, in a private family; understands the care of an infant from its birth, and also bringing it up on the bottle; has excellent references from last employer. Call at No. 143 West 28th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG Scotch woman as nurse and seamstress; can bring up a babe from its birth, and do sewing by hand; willing to go in the country; best City reference. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE; willing to assist with the chamber-work; can dress hair; best City reference. Call or address No. 226 East 29th st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH INFANT'S NURSE; HAS excellent City references of four years from last place; can take a baby from its birth. Can be seen for three days at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl to take care of children, or to assist in house-work or chamber-work and waiting; is willing and obliging; best references. Call at No. 117 West 46th st.

NURSE.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT YOUNG girl; take care of children or an infant; can sew and be useful generally; has good references. At the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTESTant woman as nurse to an infant; understands care of an infant from its birth; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A FRENCH YOUNG GIRL AS nurse and to do sewing; good reference. Address K. J., Box No. 266 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman as nurse, who will take the full charge of an infant from its birth; City reference. Can be seen at No. 471 6th av., in the hair store.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as child's nurse and do plain sewing, or as waiting-maid; is willing and obliging. Can be seen for two days, No. 879 6th av. Ring fourth bell.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS NURSE; thoroughly understands her business; is willing and obliging; 18 months' city reference. Call for two days, at No. 242 West 35th st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS monthly nurse; best of references from ladies and doctors; no objection to the country. The advertiser can be seen daily at No. 346 3d av. Ring No. 3 bell.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL to take care of children or to assist in house-work or chamber-work; is willing and obliging; has the best of references. Call at No. 117 West 46th st.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS INFANT'S NURSE; the best of City references, and lady to be seen. Apply No. 1,233 Broadway, French office.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG NORTH OF IRELAND girl as nurse; can bring up a babe from its birth; good reference. Call at 109 West 41st st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPEtent young woman as nurse and seamstress; three years' City reference. Call at No. 329 3d av.

NURSE.—BY A LADY FOR HER FRENCH NURSE, who has been with her two years and a half. Apply at No. 24 West 17th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN A BABY to wet-nurse at her own residence. Call for three days at No. 416 East 23d st., top floor, front.

NURSE AND PLAIN SEWING.—BY A YOUNG girl who is willing to assist in chamber-work; best City reference. Call at No. 112 West 16th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as nurse; is capable of taking care of baby from birth. Call at No. 119 West 11th st., third bell.

PROTESTANT SERVANTS ON HAND TO-day at The Church of Our Saviour, 39th st. and 3d av. Call from 9 to 12.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERIcan woman as nurse, seamstress, or chamber-maid; understands dress-making and different machines; good references; willing to go in the country; a good place preferred to high wages; competent in every respect. Call at No. 750 3d av., near 47th st., first floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress and operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, who understands cutting and fitting ladies' and and children's clothing and infants' outfit, more engagements by the day; best City reference. Address A. O., No. 351 West 42d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress. A young woman, with long City reference; runs a machine; first-class seamstress; makes children's clothes and ladies' dresses throughout; last employer to be seen; will take very moderate wages; City or country. Call at No. 368 6th av., near 23d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY THE DAY, WEEK, OR month, by a respectable Swedish woman as seamstress; is a good dress-maker; can cut, fit, and operate; City or country. Address C. M., Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERman Protestant person as seamstress or lady's maid; speaks French, and works different machines; City references. Address D. B., Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A GIRL AS SEAMstress and maid; understands dress-making; will go in the country; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 154 West 28th st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL (Protestant) as seamstress; understands dress-making; would wait on a lady or assist in care of children. Address for two days J. M., Box No. 323 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as seamstress; understands dress-making; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine; two years' City reference from last place; would go by the day if not permanently engaged. Call at No. 117 West 11th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman in a Protestant private family; wages not so much an object as a home; satisfactory reference given. Address A. J. C., Box No. 283 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; would like to get work by the week or month; is accustomed to do all kinds of family sewing; trims in the latest style; no objections to the country. Call at or address No. 225 7th av., corner 23d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, who understands dress and family sewing and operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; will help as lady's-maid and make herself useful; good City reference. Apply at No. 334 East 21st st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN; WILL go out to work for $1 per day; all kinds of family sewing, cleaning, and repairing gentlemen's and boy's clothing. Call on or address, all week, Seamstress, No. 603 8th av., top floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—UNDERSTANDS DRESS-MAKING; will take care of children; can operate on Wheeler and Wilson machine; City reference. Call at No. 194 7th av., near 21st st.

SEAMSTRESS.—A CUTTER AND FITTER OF family clothing wants work at $1 per day; is perfect on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has sixteen years' reference. Call at 26 East 12th st., all the week.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant girl to do plain sewing and take care of children, or do light chamber-work; good reference. Call at No. 242 East 27th st.; ring second bell.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as seamstress; is a good dress-maker and operator; terms low. Call or address for two days Miss Ellis, No. 877 6th av.

UP-STAIRS WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO assist with up-stairs work; has good City references. Call at No. 312 East 39th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL AS competent waitress in a hotel or private boarding-house; thoroughly understands her business; good City reference. Call at No. 40 West 13th st., first floor, front room.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A north of Ireland Protestant girl as waitress, chamber-maid, or would take care of growing children; best of City references; City or country. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMan as waitress in a private family; understands the care of silver and making of salads, &c.; is capable of filling a man's place; has five years' reference from her last place; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT young girl, who can take entire charge of a dining-room, prepare salads, care and clean silver, glassware, &c.; has very best reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT person, in a private family, as waitress; understands waiting in all its branches; can furnish the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 936 Broadway, in the florist store.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class waitress in a private family; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 248 West 13th st., first floor, front room.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman in a small private family as first-class waitress; best of City references. Call for two days at No. 146 East 30th st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young girl willing to work for moderate wages; is very neat and industrious. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as first-class waitress, or would assist with chamber-work; best City reference. Call at No. 327 West 43d st., second floor, back room.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; thoroughly understands her duty; is capable of taking a man's place; has the best of testimonials. Can be seen at 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class waitress; will go to the country; has five years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 654 2d av., third floor.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A Norwegian girl as waitress or chamber-maid; has good City reference. Apply at No. 613 3d av.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a young girl as first-class waitress and chamber-maid; best City reference. Call at 161 West 27th st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; will take in washing and fluting or go out by the day; shirts ironed as if new at a moderate price. Call at No. 227 West 31st st., between 7th and 8th avs.; ring third bell.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her own home, at seventy-five cents per dozen; puffing, polishing, and fluting done promptly; best reference. Call on Mrs. Faggs, No. 478 7th av.

WASHING.—AN ENGLISH WOMAN WOULD like some ladies' or families' washing to do at home; thoroughly understands the business; fluting done; terms moderate. Call at or address No. 143 West 27th st., rear house.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN SOLICits families and gent's washing at her own residence, or will go out by the day; puffing and fluting; good references. Apply at No. 347 East 23d st., in the store.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES some ladies' or gentlemen's washing; understands all kinds of fine washing and fluting; at seventy-five cents a dozen. Call at No. 351 East 32d st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, some private family washing in her own house, or go out by the day. Address No. 239 West 33d st., Room No. 14.

WASHING.—A CAREFUL WOMAN SOLICITS ladies' and gentlemen's washing at reasonable prices; open air drying; City reference. Call on or address Mrs. Bambrick, No. 309 East 35th st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES to do ladies' or gentlemen's washing at her residence; first-class reference can be given; terms moderate. Call at No. 414 East 15th st., Room No. 8.

WASHING.—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS WOULD like the washing of some gentlemen or ladies; can give fourteen years' first-class reference. Call at No. 122 West 20th st.; ring first bell.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS washing and ironing, or will go out by the day; reference given. Inquire at No. 226 7th av., second floor, back room.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, gentlemen's washing to do at her own house, or will go out by the day; best City reference. Call at or address No. 201 East 37th st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS TO take home, by day, week, or month, ladies' or gentlemen's clothes; promptly delivered; reference. Call on or address No. 151 West 26th st.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS SOlicits gentlemen's or families' washing, at her own residence; fluting neatly done; best City reference. Call at No. 402 East 18th st., third floor.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A few gentlemen's or ladies' washing; first-class City reference. Call at No. 151 West 25th st., up two pairs of stairs.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES more washing at her own home; family washing done in first-class style; fluting neatly done; first-class reference. Call at No. 206 West 36th st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, ladies' or gentlemen's washing by the month or dozen; terms reasonable. Call or address all the week, No. 122 West 20th st., basement floor.

WASHING, &c.—BY A WOMAN TO DO WASHING at home or go out at days' work; first-class references and low terms. Inquire at Mrs. McKee's, No. 615 1st av., rear room, up stairs.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS to take washing home to her own house, or to go out by the day; references. Call at 306 West 37th st.

WASHING.—A SUPERIOR LAUNDRESS WANTS family washing; 75 cents a dozen; puffing, fluting, &c. No. 143 West 19th st.

WASHING.—WASHING AND IRONING SOLICited by a respectable woman; best City reference. Apply at No. 903 1st av.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WANTS washing in the house, or to go out by the day. Call at No. 133 West 3d st., second floor, rear.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

SALES-LADY.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL to attend a store; has some experience. Call, or address M. M. Roach, No. 52 Suffolk st.

MALES.

A GENTLEMAN, MIDDLE-AGED, CONVERsant with real estate, with the highest testimonials, thoroughly competent, and with good and sufficient bondsman, if required, desires the care of an estate, or office property down down of sufficient magnitude to afford a reasonable compensation. Address for one week, EARNEST, Post Office Box No. 2,972.

A GENTLEMAN OF GOOD ADDRESS AND unexceptionable character desires a position of trust and responsibility; has had large financial experience. Address G. F., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

BUTLERS.—BY TWO FIRST-CLASS BUTLERS; first and second man; both together in the family; have excellent City references; will go to the country with a fine family; both are very reliable men. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, for three days.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable young man who thoroughly understands his business and is a careful driver; City or country; has had long experience; will be found willing and obliging; can produce the best City references. Address A. H., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable man; is a good, careful driver, and thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; has first-class City and country references; no objection to the country. Call at Brewster & Co.'s, No. 84 5th av., corner 14th st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; thoroughly understands his business; sober, steady, reliable man; a long experience; first-class City reference from his late employer. Address J. B., Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man who thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages; excellent driver; obliging and willing to be useful; best City and country reference. Call or address L. K., No. 47 East 52d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man; no incumbrance; thoroughly understands his business; is strictly temperate, willing, and obliging; first-class City reference; will be highly recommended in every respect. Call or address Coachman, No. 301 East 34th st., top floor.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN; IS A thorough, competent man in every respect, as his last employer can be seen; only those wishing a first-class man need apply. Address C. M., Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A HIGHLY-RESPECTABLE German young man as coachman and gardener; he has the very best of references; can speak English and French like his native language, and is willing and obliging. Call at Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man, who understands the proper care of horses and carriages, having first-class references from his last employer. Call or address P. K., No. 144 5th av.

COACHMAN AND VEGETABLE GARDENER. —By a single (Scotch) man who thoroughly understands his business; is an experienced driver good gardener, and will make himself generally useful; best of City reference. Address W., Box 244 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY AN EXPERIENCED SINGLE man; is strictly honest and sober, and a very efficient driver and a good care-taking groom; will always be found civil, willing, and obliging; best City references. Address B., Box No. 243 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY, ONE WHO understands his business, and is a competent City driver; unexceptionable reference from last employer; City or country. Address Scotchman, Box No. 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SINGLE MAN; understands the care of harness and carriages, and the proper treatment of horses; having undoubted references. Address R. M., 1 West 28th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, HAVING THE best of references in this City and Brooklyn for character and knowledge of the duties. Address M. L., care J. B. Brewster & Co., 5th av., corner of 21st st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can recommend as a first-class man in every respect. Call on or address James, at present employer's, No. 20 East 69th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPETENT young man as coachman and groom; strictly temperate; no objection to City or country; has nine years' best references. Call or address No. 50 4th av., in saddlery store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHman; married; eleven years in last place. Call or address H. W., No. 144 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHman; has first-class reference; City or country. Call or address J. S., No. 317 West 15th st., stable.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN—COOK, Laundress, &c.—By a Swedish Protestant man and wife, aged thirty-two years, with no children; both speak good English, and well recommended; man is a good coachman and groom, also good plain gardener, and can milk, care cattle, &c.; wife is an excellent washer and ironer, and a good cook; both are sober, industrious persons. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

ENGINEER.—BY AN ENGINEER; HAS THE BEST of references, also a City license; or would take a situation as general machinist in a factory, or would put up machinery; no objections to go from the City. Address Engineer, Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FARMER.—BY A PRACTICAL MARRIED MAN, as farmer; no incumbrance; capable of taking entire charge; understands the treatment of all fancy stock and mowing-machines; wife will take care of dairy and poultry; City references from last employer. Apply to William Brown, No. 191 Water st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; ENGLISH; no incumbrance; thoroughly understands the care and management of a gentleman's place; has had twenty years' practical experience in all the branches of the business; wife would do the family washing or take care of poultry; best of City references. Address J. B., Box No. 265 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—MARRIED; IS WELL EXPERIenced in the management of green-house and graperies; is first-class florist, good fruit and vegetable grower, and competent to take charge of farm in connection; unexceptionable City reference for character and ability. Address C. H., Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—SINGLE; THOROUGHLY UNDERstands green-house, graperies, fruit, vegetables, and pleasure grounds, and ornamental planting of the same; highest testimonials as to sobriety and capability. Address Gardener, No. 26 Rector st.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—BY A GERMAN, (married, no incumbrance,) eighteen years' experience in all branches of horticulture; best references. Call on or address L. C., at seed store No. 67 Nassau st., or at florist's, corner 42d st. and 5th av.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, (FAMILY small;) is a good gardener and farmer; understands stock if required; best City reference. Call or address J. C., at Alfred Bridgeman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—BY A GERMAN; married, no children; eighteen years' experience in all branches of horticulture; best references. Address G. P., Box No. 224 *Times* Office.

GROOM AND FOOTMAN.—BY A RESPECTable man as groom and footman; can wait on table if required; best reference. Call at 161 West 48th st.

TO INVALIDS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, WITH highest references, as nurse or attendant. Address or call on J. Morgan, No. 202 Varick st.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, WHO HAS long experience as butler and footman in Europe, and first-class waiter in America; will be found competent, willing, and obliging; good reference. Address for two days C. W. J., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCHMAN who speaks good English; understands his business thoroughly; can give the best of City references from last employer. Call or address French, No. 150 East 42d st.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN AS waiter in a private family; understands the business in all its branches; good City references. Address G. R., Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RELIABLE AND COMPETENT Protestant man as first-class waiter in a private family; has the best of City references; no objection to City or country. Address J. M., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN in a private family; understands his duties thoroughly; will be found willing and obliging; the best City and old country references. Call on or address J. M., No. 169 West 25th st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN; A CAPItal waiter; well trained, neat, sober, industrious, speaks good English; best City references; wages moderate. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over the Russian Baths.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG AMERIcan Protestant man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has five years' City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN AS waiter in a first-class private family or boarding-house; thoroughly understands his business; best of reference given. Address, for two days, A. R., Box No. 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FIRST-CLASS waiter, in a private family; will go for moderate wages; good City reference. Address A. L., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, SINGLE, IN A private family as waiter; good City references. Address B. C., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS first-class waiter in private family or boarding-house; City reference. Call or address H. B., No. 116 West 30th st.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AS FIRST-class waiter in a private family; perfectly understands his business; good City reference. Apply for J. B. at No. 167 West 19th st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN IN A private family; has excellent City reference; is a first-class servant. Address Henry Williams, Box No. 283 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG FRENCH waiter, with good references and very good appearance; is sober, honest, and of cleanly habits. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER; IS A Protestant; the very best references for capability and general good conduct. Address J. D., Box 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER—LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—By man and wife in a private family; first-class recommendations. Address C. S., No. 1,430 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, SINGLE, & first-class waiter in a private family; much experience. Address M. A., No. 163 West 31st st.

WAITER.—IN A BOARDING-HOUSE OR RESTAURANT, by a colored waiter. Call or address No. 427 West 38th st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS WAITER IN a private family; best references. Address A. C., No. 245 East 42d st.

HELP WANTED.

COLORED MAN WANTED—AGED ABOUT twenty; one who understands the care of horses and can drive, take care of furnace, and accustomed to work about the house; must be willing and understand his business, and produce good City reference. Address USEFUL MAN, Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

NURSERY GOVERNESS WANTED.—AN Episcopalian, not over middle age, who can take care of children's clothing and instruct them in the plain English branches, (with some knowledge of music preferred,) and would be willing to devote her leisure time to assist with the family sewing. Address, with references, S. S., Station F, New-York.

WANTED—A COLLECTOR IN AN ALE BREWERY; must be perfectly familiar with the business and able to give first-class recommendations. Apply to
BRADLESTON, PRICE & WOERZ,
No. 291 West 10th st.

WANTED—A COLORED GIRL, AS CHAMBER-maid and waitress; one who thoroughly understands her business, and has good recommendation. Apply, from 9 to 12 o'clock, at No. 47 West 39th st.

WANTED—A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOMAN TO take charge of a small child and to do plain sewing. Apply at No. 26 East 10th st., between 2 and 4 P. M.

WANTED—CANVASSERS, LADIES OR GENTS, for a popular first-class publication; largest commission paid; reference required. No. 37 Park row, room No. 3.
J. W. PROCTOR.

WANTED—A CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, German or Swede preferred. Call at No. 117 West 45th st.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH, SWEDISH, OR GERMAN cook. Apply, between 9 and 11 A. M., at No. 37 West 19th st.

WANTED.—A SWEDISH OR FRENCH LAUNdress with good recommendations. Apply at No. 114 East 36th st., after 10 o'clock.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS WHO UNDERSTANDS her business. Apply on Tuesday morning, before 12 o'clock, at No. 20 East 17th st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; MUST BE YOUNG, and understand her business. Apply before 12 o'clock, at No. 10 East 17th st.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN TO solicit advertising for a first-class publication. Call at No. 37 Park row, Room No. 3. J. W. PROCTOR.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work at No. 222 East 31st st.

WRITERS.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR others may obtain board and pleasant rooms, paying, in part, by writing, references being satisfactory. Inquire of Dr. HOLTON, No. 19 Great Jones st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"PRIVATE RETREAT FOR THE INTEMPERATE," located at Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y.
The "PRIVATE RETREAT," established by Dr. William Murphy, (formerly Health Commissioner of the City of New-York,) in the year 1872, having been leased by the undersigned for a term of years, is now open for the reception of patients.
The house has been put in thorough order and repair, and newly painted throughout, and ample means provided to meet the physical, intellectual, and medical requirements of the persons submitted to our care.
As this is a strictly private enterprise, great care will be taken as to the standing of the persons admitted, as necessarily the number must be limited.
Terms, for board and treatment, $25 to $75 per week, according to the accommodation and attention required. For further particulars apply as above.
Messrs. DYER & MOORE, Proprietors.
MOUNT VERNON, Jan. 1, 1876.

JAS. COWAN, SEEDSMAN,
NO. 1,216 BROADWAY, COR. 30TH ST., NEW-YORK.

TAMAR INDIEN—A LAXATIVE FRUIT LOZENGE, agreeable to take; specific remedy for constipation and its consequences. E. GRILLON, No. 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris. Depot, CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FORTUNE TO BE MADE ON A CAPITAL of $6, on a patent article that every family uses. Send ten cents for sample and full particulars to JACKSON & CO., No. 755 State st., Chicago, Ill.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

*RUSSIA.....WED., Jan. 26 | PARTHIA.....WED., Feb. 9
CHINA.......WED., Feb. 2 | CALABRIA...WED., Feb. 16

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP RUSSIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 2 P. M. WEDNESDAY, 26th January, 1876. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane route recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

REPUBLIC.......SATURDAY, Jan. 29, at 7 A. M.
GERMANIC......SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 10 A. M.
CELTIC...........SATURDAY, Feb. 12, at 7 A. M.
ADRIATIC.......SATURDAY, Feb. 19, at 1 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Queenstown.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

DAKOTA..........................Jan. 25, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....................Feb. 1, at 9:30 A. M.
MONTANA........................Feb. 8, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA...........................Feb. 22, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO..............................Feb. 29, at 8 A. M.

RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to stateroom. Steerage office, No. 29 Broadway. General offices, No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, VIA PLYMOUTH.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE, Danre.................Saturday, Feb. 5
AMERIQUE, Pouzolz.............Saturday, Feb. 19

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

INMAN LINE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows: FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF ANTWERP.........Saturday, Jan. 29, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN........Saturday, Feb. 5, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL........Saturday, Feb. 12, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK........Saturday, Feb. 19, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND........Saturday, Feb. 26, at 3 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN......................$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE.....................................$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Eagle Pier, Hoboken Ferry, New-Jersey, as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.........Thursday, Jan. 27
STATE OF VIRGINIA..................Thursday, Feb. 10
STATE OF INDIANA....................Thursday, Feb. 24

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office No. 45 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

BOLIVIA..............SATURDAY, Jan. 29, at 7 A. M.
ELYSIA...............SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 1 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,

EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.

ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.

Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.

Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.

For rates of freight or passage apply to

J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.

Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River.

FOR JAMAICA AND HAYTI:

ETNA...Jan. 29.
CLARIBEL......................................Feb. 17.

FOR HAYTI, COLUMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)

ATLAS..Feb. 2.
ANDES...Feb. 16.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

THREE STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

ASHLAND, Capt. CROWELL, TUESDAY, Jan. 25, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Jan. 27, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Jan. 29, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 1, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, THURSDAY, Feb. 3, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers. GEORGE YONGE, Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

S. S. COLON..........MONDAY, Jan. 31, at 12 noon

Connecting for all CENTRAL AMERICAN and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

S. S. GREAT REPUBLIC.........................Feb. 1.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU, S. I.

S. S. ....MONDAY, Jan. 31,

and every four weeks thereafter.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c., &c.

On the 10th, 20th, and 30th of every month.

For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For PORT ROYAL, S. C., FERNANDINA, FLA., and BRUNSWICK, GA. The favorite and well-known steamer MONTGOMERY, Faircloth, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Jan. 27, from Pier No. 18, East River, at 3 o'clock P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina............................$20
First-class passage to Jacksonville.............................23
First-class passage to Augusta....................................20

Through tickets issued to all points South and Southwest.

For freight or passage apply to

C. H. MALLORY & CO. or HERM. GELPCKE, No. 153 Maiden Lane.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS..........................TUESDAY, Jan. 25
CRESCENT CITY..................THURSDAY, Feb. 3

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:

NAVARINO........Jan. 29 | OTHELLO..........Feb. 26
COLOMBO.........Feb. 12 | HINDOO............March 11

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 58 South st.

SHIPPING.

AMERICAN LINE.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN, Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:

*KENILWORTH....Jan. 29 | OHIO....................Feb. 17
ILLINOIS...............Feb. 3 | LORD CLIVE.........Feb. 24
City of Limerick...Feb. 10 | PENNSYLVANIA.....Mar. 2

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:

Cabin, $75 to $100, according to location.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
GEO. W. COLTON, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN MACDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River. FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK...................SATURDAY, Jan. 29, at 7 A. M.
HOLLAND.....................THURSDAY, Feb. 3 at 10 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Spain, Jan. 29, 7 A. M. | Egypt, Feb. 5, 12 M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway, F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M., FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

SOUTH CAROLINA..........WEDNESDAY..........JAN. 26
CITY OF ATLANTA.........SATURDAY..............JAN. 29

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., corner Warren, Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green, Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STAR BALL LINE.

United States and Brazil Mail Steam-ships, Sailing regularly every month from WATSON'S WHARF, BROOKLYN, N. Y.,

For Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro, Calling at ST. JOHN'S, PORTO RICO.

NELLIE MARTIN, 3,000 tons..........THURSDAY, Feb. 3
JOHN BRAMALL, 2,500 tons..........Feb. —
J. B. WALKER, 2,700 tons.............March —

These steamers are perfectly new, with all the latest improvements, having first-class passenger accommodations.

For freight and passage at reduced rates apply to J. S. TUCKER & CO., Agents, No. 54 Pine st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

AMERICA......Sat., Jan. 29 | DONAU..........Sat., Feb. 12
ODER.............Sat., Feb. 5 | SALIER..........Sat., Feb. 19

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin...$100 gold
Second cabin...60 gold
Steerage..30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK..................Thursday, Jan. 27
CITY OF MERIDA.........................Tuesday, Feb. 8
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..................Thursday, Feb. 10

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO

CITY OF MERIDA.........................Tuesday, Feb. 8

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Jan. 23 and Feb. 13 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

REDUCTION OF FARE

Between NEW-YORK and PROVIDENCE to $3.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON to $4.

STONINGTON LINE.

FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M. Through tickets to principal New-England points at R. R. depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Co. and at 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE (direct.)

Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M.

Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Ag't. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 o'clock noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division: also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West: also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

1 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

5:15 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M. 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Courtlandt Street Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven at 9:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. For Corry and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M., and 9:20 P. M. daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M. 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Jan. 1, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Aug. 8, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains, December, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express, Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western/Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M. THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

COLUMBIA

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 161 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1876.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

JOHN B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, NO. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1876.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held this day, the following dividends were declared, viz.:

A semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.

SIX per cent. interest on the scrip of the years 1873 and 1874, payable on and after Tuesday, the 14th day of March next.

And a scrip dividend of FIFTY per cent. on the earned premiums of 1875 to policy-holders entitled to participate in the profits of the business, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 14th day of March next. DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

FORTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

CLINTON

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 156 BROADWAY, JAN. 7, 1876.

The usual semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT. is payable on demand.

G. T. PATTERSON, Jr., Secretary.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 172 BROADWAY, CORNER MAIDEN LANE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1876.

The Board of Directors have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., and an EXTRA DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable Feb. 1. TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from Jan. 20 to Feb. 1.

G. W. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND. OFFICE OF THE RESOLUTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 151 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1876.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

WM. M. RANDELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. is payable on demand. LOUIS P. BAYARD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1876.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 17, 1876.

THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED A dividend of three per cent., payable on and after Feb. 1, 1876. Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall st.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on 20th inst., and reopened on Feb. 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1876.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS company have declared a dividend of Five per Cent. on its capital stock, payable at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York, on and after TUESDAY, 1st February next.

The transfer-books will close at 3 P. M., Saturday, 15th inst., and remain closed until the morning of Thursday, Feb. 3. By order of the Board.

JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE BREWERS' AND MALTSTERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 139 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1876.

A semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable Feb. 1, 1876.

W. B. OGDEN, Secretary.

CEDAR RAPIDS AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD.—The coupons of this company, due Feb. 1, 1876, will be paid at the National Park Bank, New-York. The dividend on the preferred stock will be paid at the Treasurer's office, Feb. 1, 1876. A quarterly dividend of One per Cent. on the common stock will be paid Feb. 1, 1876.

J. M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.

SEARS BUILDING, BOSTON, Jan. 20, 1876.

IOWA RAILROAD LAND COMPANY.—A quarterly dividend of One per Cent. will be paid Feb. 1, 1876. J. M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.

SEARS BUILDING, BOSTON, Jan. 20, 1876.

PACIFIC GUANO COMPANY.—A QUARTERLY dividend of Two per Cent. will be paid Feb. 1, 1876. J. M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.

SEARS BUILDING, BOSTON, Jan. 20, 1876.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1876.

COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF THE COLUMBUS and Toledo Railroad Company Bonds, due 1st February next, will be paid on and after said date, at the St. Nicholas National Bank.

M. M. GREENE, President.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the stockholders on and after Feb. 1, 1876. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 22 to Feb. 1.

WM. A. NASH, Cashier.

ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1876.

CAPITAL, (all invested in U. S. bonds).....$200,000 00
ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1876...............................321,794 01

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five per Cent. has been declared, payable Feb. 1.

JACOB DU BOIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GERMAN AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 179 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1876.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. on the capital stock was declared this day, payable on and after Monday next, the 10th inst. The transfer-books will be closed from the 6th inst. until that date. JAMES A. SILVEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, Jan. 19, 1876.

CASH CAPITAL...$200,000
SURPLUS..342,000

FIFTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten per Cent., payable Feb. 1, 1876.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY will pay, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, on the 1st day of February next, the February coupons of the Real Estate First Mortgage Bonds guaranteed by it.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on demand. RICHARD W. CLARK, Secretary pro tem.

A FEW CHOICE FIRE INSURANCE stocks for sale by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FINANCIAL.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS, NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

A.—DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS bought and sold by the old-established house of ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., N. Y.

N. B.—7, 8, and 10 per cent. Choice City Bonds and other A1 Investment Securities our specialty 24 years, paying 10 to 12 per cent., interest promptly paid, for sale below par.

WALL STREET CARICATURES.

A new book, forty-eight pages, containing fourteen engraved illustrations, with information for stock speculators; price, ten cents, by mail.

TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 2 Wall st., New-York.

COLUMBUS AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds for sale; City, County, and Railroad Bonds bought and sold by G. COPELAND, No. 28 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1876.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1875:

Premiums received on Marine Risks from 1st January, 1875, to 31st December, 1875		$5,840,021 88
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1875		2,455,372 87
Total amount of Marine Premiums		$8,295,394 75

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks; nor upon fire disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1875, to 31st December, 1875		$6,123,134 68
Losses paid during the same period	$2,712,058 05	
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	1,217,477 26	

The company has the following assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$10,314,940 00
Loans secured by Stocks, and otherwise	2,544,200 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	267,000 00
Interest and sundry notes and claims due the company, estimated at	454,037 92
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	2,076,360 50
Cash in Bank	363,402 40
Total amount of assets	$16,019,940 82

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 1st of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1872 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 1st of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled. Upon certificates which were issued for gold premiums the payment of interest and redemption will be in gold.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the company for the year ending 31st December, 1875, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 4th of April next.

By order of the board,

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

J. D. JONES, CHARLES DENNIS, W. H. H. MOORE, HENRY COIT, LEWIS CURTIS, CHARLES H. RUSSELL, LOWELL HOLBROOK, DAVID LANE, JAMES BRYCE, DANIEL S. MILLER, WM. STURGIS, JOSIAH O. LOW, WILLIAM E. DODGE, ROYAL PHELPS, THOMAS F. YOUNGS, C. A. HAND, JAMES LOW, JOHN D. HEWLETT, WILLIAM H. WEBB, GORDON W. BURNHAM, FREDERICK CHAUNCEY, CHARLES P. BURDETT, FRANCIS SKIDDY, ROBT. B. MINTURN, CHARLES H. MARSHALL, GEORGE W. LANE, ROBERT L. STUART, JAMES G. DE FOREST, ALEXANDER V. BLAKE, CHARLES D. LEVERICH, ADOLPH LEMOYNE, ADAM T. SACKETT, HORACE GRAY, WINTHROP G. RAY, EDMUND W. CORLIES, JOHN ELLIOTT, SAMUEL HUTCHINSON.

J. D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice President.

MONEY. **R. H. FOOTE,** MONEY.

MEMBER OF GOLD AND STOCK BOARDS, NO. 15 NEW STREET, Room No. 5, NEGOTIATES MONEY LOANS ON RAILWAY SECURITIES, TOWN BONDS, STOCKS, AND GOLD. Established 1862.

AN ESTATE FUND OF $60,000 TO LOAN on bond and mortgage on New-York or Brooklyn property; can be divided in sums to suit. Address B., Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

MINNESOTA STATE REPUDIATED BONDS.—Holders wishing to sell will communicate, stating number and lowest price, BROKER, Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE S. STORER and FRANKLIN T. HUNTOON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of George S. Storer and Franklin T. Huntoon, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of the said George S. Storer, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of their estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 7th day of February, A. D. 1876, at twelve o'clock M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BERNHARD BEHRISH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Bernhard Behrish, of the City and County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him, or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said District, on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1876, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal, Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THEODORE ROSS and L. JAQUELIN SMITH, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Theodore Ross, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and the acts amendatory thereof, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the seventeenth day of February, 1876, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the twentieth day of January, 1876.

ja25-1aw3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULIUS JONAS and GUSTAV ISAAC, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Julius Jonas and Gustav Isaac, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, copartnership and individually, and other claims provable under said act, and that the first day of February, 1876, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the fifth day of January, 1876.

ja11-1aw3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JEREMIAH T. SMITH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the seventeenth day of February, A. D., 1876, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, eighteenth January, 1876.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
FULLERTON, KNOX & CROSBY, Attorneys for Petitioner.
ja25-1aw3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SOLOMON MAYER, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Solomon Mayer, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City the 10th day of January, A. D. 1876.

ABRAHAM WIMPFHEIMER, Assignee, No. 200 Church street, New-York City.

BLUMENSTIEL & ASCHER, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 320 Broadway. ja11-1aw3wTu*

NO. 5,260.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL ABRAHAM, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Samuel Abraham, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 17th day of January, A. D. 1876.

SAMUEL STRAUSS, Assignee, No. 8 Maiden lane, New-York City.

ja18-1aw3wTu*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York ss.: At the City of New-York, the 18th day of January, 1876. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of THOMAS ROWE, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

ja18-1aw3wT

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LIKE A gentleman and wife, or one or two young gentlemen, to board; every home comfort and good board; references. Address, for one week, R. D., Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

TO PHYSICIANS.—FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS, with or without board, in a beautiful corner house on 5th av., Murray Hill; references exchanged. Address K. K. K., Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

VERY ELEGANTLY FURNISHED PARLOR and bedroom, second floor, with superior table, (French cooking,) to rent to a responsible gentleman in a select, strictly private family, near 34th st. and 5th av. Address Box No. 1,830 Post Office.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER, Nos. 20 and 22 East 35th st., Has a bed-room and parlor on first floor unexpectedly vacated, with or without private table.

A BEAUTIFUL PARLOR SUITE, WITH private table, unexpectedly vacated, is offered for three months' occupancy, by Mrs. WILLIAMS, No. 260 4th av.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—ONE ROOM ON second floor; two large very nicely furnished rooms on fourth floor; running water; dining-room on parlor floor.

NO CHARGE.—PARTIES IN SEARCH OF FIRST-class boarding accommodations will save time and trouble by calling at SANDS' BOARD DIRECTORY, No. 1,193 Broadway, Room No. 15.

NO. 62 WEST 22D ST.—ONE LARGE FRONT room, with board, for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; also single room fourth story. References.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—Medium-sized rooms, fourth floor, with first-class board; also table board at reasonable prices.

NO. 47 WEST 50TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.: beautiful location; handsome square rooms; also, reception and hall rooms, with board; prices moderate.

NO. 8 EAST 32D ST.—AN ELEGANT SECOND floor to rent to a family, with private table; also, other rooms for gentlemen, without board.

NO. 23 WEST 32D ST.—TO LET WITH board, a large parlor, also one or two rooms on second floor; references.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH ST.—FOURTH-FLOOR front room, with board; suitable for one or two gentlemen.

BOARD—A FINE LARGE ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR, also two small rooms, may be had at No. 48 East 21st st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 297.—ELEGANT APARTMENTS on second floor, en suite or singly, with or without private table.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—DESIRABLE FAMILY and single rooms, with superior board, at moderate prices.

NO. 3 WEST 30TH ST.—SECOND AND FOURTH floor rooms, with or without board, to gentlemen. MRS. WILLIS.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—A DESIRABLE HALL room, (third story,) with board, to a gentleman; references.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH ST.—TWO LARGE, HANDsomely-furnished sunny rooms; also, single room; strictly first-class board.

NO. 2 WEST 39TH ST., FIRST HOUSE FROM 5TH AV.—Handsomely furnished suite of apartments, with private table.

WITH BOARD, ONE ELEGANT SUITE OF rooms; fine basement, with or without board. No. 119 East 23d st.

A HANDSOME LARGE FRONT ROOM, suitable for one or two, to let, with board; references. No. 116 West 41st st.

NO. 18 WEST 21ST ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED rooms to let, with or without board; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—ONE ELEGANT SUITE OF rooms, with thoroughly first-class appointments; private table.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

SUPERIOR FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET IN NO. 63 MADISON AV.—Rooms for single gentlemen at $4 to $8 per week; superior large parlor; bedroom on second floor; also, rooms on second, third, and fourth floors; references exchanged. Apply to Mrs. McDERMOTT, at the house.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS ON PARLOR floor, with private bath and closet; to let to gentlemen only, without board; family private; location unexceptionable. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

TO LET—A LARGE PLEASANT BACK ROOM, second story, southern exposure, to one or two gentlemen; hot and cold water; family strictly private; references. No. 59 Morton st.; high stoop.

A.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED FRONT and back parlor, hot and cold water, two hall rooms; gentlemen, gentleman and wife; near restaurants. No. 1,250 Broadway and 31st st.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED APARTments to let, without board, near Broadway and 5th av.

HOTELS.

STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADWAY, 28TH and 29th sts., New-York City, has all modern improvements; near theatres and depots; rooms, with board, $4 per day. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND.

WINTER RESORTS.

EXCURSION TO THE TROPICS.—AN EXcursion steamer will leave New-York every three weeks, calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Vera Cruz, Tuspan, Tampico, and New-Orleans, and from there return, calling at the same ports. For particulars apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NEW-PROVIDENCE, BAHAMA ISLANDS.—A Land of Perpetual Summer. For circulars containing full information, apply to JAMES LIDGERWOOD & CO., No. 758 Broadway, New-York.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1876.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this company, held on the 11th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

JOHN Q. JONES, ROBERT RAY, ROBT. LENOX KENNEDY, WM. H. GUION, JAS. A. ROOSEVELT, W. B. ASTEN, HENRY MEYER, JOSIAH B. BLOSSOM, SANFORD COBB, J. GRENVILLE KANE, JOHN A. LIVINGSTON, LLOYD ASPINWALL, FREDERIC W. STEVENS.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, SANFORD COBB was unanimously re-elected President.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Maryland Coal Company for the election of a President and ten Directors, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the company's office, No. 111 Broadway, Feb. 1, at 11 A. M. Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M.

S. T. ROSS, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight. Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.

Assets, Over Twelve Million Dollars,

Surplus, over One Million Dollars.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Books in English, French, and German.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., corner of 14th st.—Six per cent. interest paid from the first of each month. Assets, $3,438,731 90; Surplus, $408,420 55. RICHARD H. BULL, Pres. C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STS., NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1876.

PROPOSALS FOR ALTERING SAILS FOR THE SHIP ST. MARY'S.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Executive Committee on Nautical School of the Board of Education, at the office of the Board, No. 146 Grand st., until the 9th day of February next, at 4 o'clock P. M., for altering and fitting a suit of sails for the nautical school ship St. Mary's.

For particulars, inquire on board the ship St. Mary's, at pier foot of East 23d st. Approved sureties for the performance of the contract will be required and the Committee reserve the right to reject any or all proposals if deemed necessary for the public interest.

DAVID WETMORE, FERDINAND TRAUD, WILLIAM DOWD, ANDREW J. MATHEWSON, JOHN GRENVILLE KANE, Executive Committee on Nautical School.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ZIPPORAH LAZARUS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 212 Fifth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of November, 1875.

MOSES LAZARUS and JACOB H. LAZARUS, Executors of ZIPPORAH LAZARUS, deceased.

n23-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. Van Schaick, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN McCOLLUM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 41 Eldridge street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of January, 1876. LYDIA ANN McCOLLUM, Executrix.

ja25-1aw6mTu*

BILLIARDS.

AMERICAN STANDARD BEVEL BILLIARD tables, with Delaney's wire cushions, solely used in all championship and match games; second-hand tables at great bargains. W. H. GRIFFITH & CO., 40 Vesey st.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE, THE PREDOMINANT SUCCESS,

PIQUE,

A PLAY OF TO-DAY,

produced with sumptuous scenery and an extraordinary cast.

Miss FANNY DAVENPORT, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. D. H. HARKINS, Mr. JAMES LEWIS, Mr. W. DAVIDGE, Mr. F. HARDENBERG, Mr. M. BARRYMORE, Mr. JOHN DREW, Mr. C. ROCKWELL, Miss JEFFREYS-LEWIS, Mrs. G. H. GILBERT, Miss EMILY RIGL, Miss SYDNEY COWELL, Miss KATE HOLLAND and Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM.

*⁎*The evening performance BEGINS promptly at 7:45. Carriages may be ordered for 11:10. Box sheet open for A MONTH IN ADVANCE.

PIQUE MATINEE SATURDAY, 1:30.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Third week of the successful new comedy. EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE, will be presented Mr. H. J. Byron's successful comedy, in four acts, entitled

MARRIED IN HASTE,

with

Mr. LESTER WALLACK......as......GIBSON GREENE

Other characters by Messrs. JOHN GILBERT, C. A. STEVENSON, J. W. CARROLL, W. HERBERT, J. W. SHANNON, G. F. BROWNE, E. WARREN, J. PECK, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss ROSE LISLE, and Miss H. THORNTON.

COLOSSEUM. BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.

LAST DAYS	The Assassination of the Archbishop,
OF THE GREAT	THE SIEGE OF PARIS.
PAINTINGS.	Panorama of the Franco-Prussian War

These great works of art can be seen but a few days longer, as they must soon be removed to Philadelphia for the Centennial Exposition. Open from 1 to 4 P. M., and from 7:30 to 10 P. M. Admission, 50 cents; children half price. No extras. Music in the promenade.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

SHOOK & PALMER..............Lessees and Managers

Second week of the highly successful engagement of Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE. MONDAY evening, Jan. 24, the beautiful drama, Romance of a Poor Young Man, which will be produced with exquisite new scenery and appointments and a most remarkable cast, including the names of Messrs. H. J. Montague, Burroughs, Montgomery, Phillips, Thorpe, and Matthews, and Misses Marie Gordon, Ione Burke, Hattie Thorpe, and Mrs. Farren, Mrs. Sol Smith, and Laura Thorpe.

EAGLE THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 33D ST.

Mr. JOSH HART..........Sole Proprietor and Manager

Entire change of bill for the week commencing Jan. 24, first nights of the new and original musical burlesque, entitled ROSEMI-SHELL; Or, Oh, My Daughter! Oh, My Daughter! Mrs. G. K. FORTESCUE as Rosemi-Shell. An entire new melange by the old favorites. New stars, the great LANGLOIS BROTHERS, Messrs. GORMAN and ROMER, Mr. A. W. SAWYER, and 100 others. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

THIS DAY.

Evening at 8.	Matinee at 2.
O. D. BYRON,	ADMISSION 25c.
in DONALD McKAY.	BELLE HOWITT,
Introducing	A. H. SHELDON,
ROBERT MYERS.	in WHITTINGTON
FULL BRASS BAND.	AND HIS CAT.

POLLY BASSETT.

STEINWAY HALL,

FRIDAY, JAN. 28.

Tickets at Ditson's music store, No. 711 Broadway, and Gurley's, corner 23d st. and 4th av.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY

JOHN F. POOLE..Manager

The great original BERGER FAMILY, SOL SMITH RUSSELL, and immense OLYMPIC COMPANY. MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.

Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway. EVERY EVENING Jennie Engle, Sam Devere, Gus Williams, and 160 great artists in the best bill ever presented to a New-York audience. MATINEE TUESDAY and FRIDAY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—JAMES BRADY, plaintiff, against SARAH BRENNEN, and Sarah Brennen as Administratrix, &c., of Eugene Brennen, deceased, Ann Farrell and Owen Farrell, her husband, Mary Kain and John Kain, her husband, O. T. Wallace, Mary Farrell, Harry Harker, Terence Murphy, and John H. Smith, defendants.—Summons for relief.—Com. not served.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 213 Montague street, in the City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Brooklyn, November 12th, 1875.

CHARLES BRADSHAW, Plaintiff's Attorney.

To the defendants, Ann Farrell and Owen Farrell:

Take notice that the summons in this action, of which the foregoing is a copy, and the complaint therein mentioned, were filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, New-York State, on the 20th day of November, 1875.—Dated Brooklyn, November 24, 1875.

CHARLES BRADSHAW, Plaintiff's Attorney.

d21-1aw6wTu*

PURSUANT TO A DECREE OF THE HIGH Court of Chancery, made in a cause of DE MONTAUBAN against BUTTERFIELD, 1874, D. No. 103," the CREDITORS of RICHARD SHACKLETON BUTTERFIELD, late of Woodlands, in the township of Haworth, in the parish of Bradford, in the County of York, England, merchant, (who died in or about the month of June, 1869,) are, on or before the 4th day of May, 1876, to send by post, prepaid, to Henry Fison Killick, of Bradford aforesaid, the solicitor of the defendant, Frederick Butterfield, the Executor of the said testator, their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree. Every creditor holding any security is to produce the same before the Vice Chancellor, Sir James Bacon, at his chambers, situated No. 11 New square, Lincoln's Inn, Middlesex, England, on Saturday, the 3d day of June, 1876, at twelve o'clock at noon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.—Dated this 23d day of November, 1875.

EDWARD BLOXAM, Chief Clerk.
A. F. and R. W. TWEEDIE, 5 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, England, Plaintiff's Solicitors.

ja18-1aw3wTu*

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—SHANNAH IRVING, plaintiff, against ELLEN T. FRANCE, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 35 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of Twenty-five hundred and one 56-100 dollars with interest, on $501 56-100 from August 11, 1875, on $500 from September 12, 1875; on $500 from October 12, 1875; on $500; from November 12, 1875, and on $500 from December 12, 1875, besides the costs of this action.—Dated December 20, 1875.

H. M. WHITEHEAD, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 35 Wall street.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 24th day of January, 1876.—Dated, New-York, January 24, 1876.

H. M. WHITEHEAD, Plaintiff's Attorney.

ja25-1aw6wTu*

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE petition of the NEW-YORK ELEVATED RAILROAD COMPANY.—The undersigned, Commissioners appointed under and by virtue of orders made in the above matter at the general term of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, held in and for the First Department at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, one on the first day of December, 1875, and the other on the fourteenth day of January, 1876, pursuant to the provisions of chapter 606, of the Laws of 1875, to determine whether the railway referred to in said orders ought to be constructed and operated by the New-York Elevated Railroad Company over, through, and along the streets and avenues referred to in said orders and specified in the petition upon which said orders were made, which petition was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the first day of December, 1875, do hereby appoint the 26th day of January instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, as the time and place when and where they will hear all parties interested in said matter.—Dated NEW-YORK, January 15, 1876.

O. H. PALMER, EVERETT P. WHEELER, E. Z. LAURENCE, Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT.—THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, plaintiff, against CLAUDIUS B. CONANT and CHARLES A. GILLIS, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—Com. not ser.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house at said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 59 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty-one thousand three hundred and thirty-seven 45-100 dollars, with interest from the second day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated Dec. 13, 1875.

CHAMBERS, POMEROY & BOUGHTON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.—Dated Jan. 10, 1876.

CHAMBERS, POMEROY & BOUGHTON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

ja11-1aw6w-Tu*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—THE UNION TRUST COMPANY, of New-York, plaintiff, against CHARLES L. CORNISH, William J. Turrell and Hulda Turrell his wife, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, number 58 Pine street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Jan. 6, 1876. HENRY W. CLARK, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 6th day of January, 1876.—Dated New-York, Jan. 8, 1876. HENRY W. CLARK, Plaintiff's Attorney.

ja11-1aw6wTu

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MLLE. THERESA TITIENS.

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS. OVERCROWDED HOUSE.

TO-MORROW, (WEDNESDAY,) JAN. 26, AT 8 O'CLOCK, THERESA TITIENS, in her world-renowned character of NORMA, NORMA, NORMA.

Miss BEAUMONT. Signor BACCEI. Signor BRIGNOLI.

Musical Director and Conductor..........MAX MARETZEK

FRIDAY, JAN. 28, MLLE. THERESA TITIENS AS LUCREZIA BORGIA.

MONDAY, JAN. 31, fourth opera night.

General admission, $1 50; Reserved Seats, $2 and $2 50, according to location; Private Boxes, $10 and $12; admission to Family Circle, 50c.; Reserved Seats in Family Circle, $1. Each purchaser of Reserved Seats will be presented, FREE OF CHARGE, with a copy of the correct TITIENS OPERA LIBRETTO.

Seats can be secured at the box office of the Academy of Music, 14th st., and at 132 Broadway.

Positively no free list, with the exception of the press.

THE SEASON IS LIMITED TO SIX NIGHTS.

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 7, ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Broadway and 14th st.

SHERIDAN SHOOK..........................Proprietor
A. M. PALMER...................................Manager

	Every night, ROSE MICHEL, Illustrated with the
AN	MOST ELABORATE AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY ever set upon a stage, and with a cast of UNEXAMPLED STRENGTH,
UNDOUBTED	including the following favorite names: Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, Fred. Robinson, J. H. Stoddart, John Parselle, Eben Plympton, T. E. Morris,
TRIUMPH.	Lysander Thompson, W. H. Wilder, and W. S. Quigley, and Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Nina Varian (by kind permission of Lester Wallack,) and Augusta Raymond.

SATURDAY, Jan. 29.

ELEVENTH MATINEE OF ROSE MICHEL.

Seats secured two weeks in advance.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 4, BENEFIT OF MISS ROSE EYTINGE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. FIFTH WEEK.

JULIUS CÆSAR,

the cast including the renowned Shakespeareans, Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT, Mr. F. C. BANGS, and Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.

⁎ A MULTITUDE OF AUXILIARIES participate in the magnificent PROCESSIONS and TABLEAUX.

⁎ MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. NEXT THURSDAY.

☞ Special Matinee, when the entire dramatic profession of this City and Brooklyn will be the guests of the ladies and gentlemen in the cast of the play and the management of the theatre. Sale of seats now begun.

SECOND ANNUAL BALL

of the YOUNG MEN'S CHARITY ASSOCIATION will be given in aid of ST. JOHN'S GUILD, at the LEXINGTON AVENUE OPERA-HOUSE, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, under the auspices of the following lady and gentlemen managers:

Mrs. E. M. BANKS, Mrs. ELIJAH STITES, Mrs. R. H. ARKENBURGH, Mrs. DAVIS COLLAMORE, Hon. H. C. VAN VORST, Dr. WARREN FREEMAN, Mr. L. HAZELTINE, Mr. WM. A. WILEY.

Tickets and boxes can be had of D. G. Stites, No. 12 Maiden lane; F. F. Casselear, No. 20 East 23d st.; R. H. Arkenburgh, Jr., No. 176 Water st.

MRS. JARLEY'S WAX-WORKS.

FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY! THE CREAM OF WIT, HUMOR, AND FUN! By the original Mrs. JARLEY, (of St. Peter's Hall.) AT STEINWAY HALL, TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 25.

Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents; at Pond's, No. 39 Union square, and at the box-office on Tuesday.

PARISIAN VARIETIES, 16TH ST. & BROADWAY.

TEMPLE OF SENSATIONAL ART.

Evenings, 8 o'clock; matinees Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 2 o'clock. Unquestionably the model varieties of America; most popular, delightful entertainment in New York; palace of delights; resort of fashion; strangers' paradise.

(20 acts.) GRAND OLIO OF 60 ARTISTS. (20 acts.)

Naughty Duchess,	Hussar Polonais,	Le Minuet.
Mulligan Gossoon,	Living Statues,	The Omnibus,
Lulu and St. Maur,	John Clair,	Andy Collum.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,

OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST. ACROSS THE CONTINENT. BACKUS' UNRIVALED IMPERSONATIONS. THE SPECTRES; or, THE RING DEMONS. Seats secured. Matinee SATURDAY at 2.

MAX MARETZEK AT THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's.

FINE ARTS.

ARTISTS' FUND

The SIXTEENTH ANNUAL SALE OF PAINTINGS contributed in aid of the fund by the members:

Armstrong, D. M., Barrow, J. D., Beard, W. H., Blauvelt, C. F., Boughton, G. H., Bricher, A. T., Bristol, J. B., Brown, J. G., Carlin, J., Carter, D. M., Casilear, J. W., Colyer, V., Cranch, C. P., Cropsey, J. F., Darley, F. O. C., De Haas, M. F. H., Falconer, J. M., Fitch, J. L., Fuechsel, H., Gay, E., Gifford, R. S., Gifford, S. R., Greatorex, Mrs. E., Griswold, C. C., Guy, S. J., Hennessey, W. J., Hicks, T., Howland, A. C., Hubbard, R. W., Huntington, D., Johnson, David, Johnson, E., Jones, A., Lang, Louis, Lambdin, G. C., Lawrie, Alex., Loop, H. A., Martin, Homer, Miller, Chas. H., Morgan, Wm., Muller, C., Nicoll, J. C., Parsons, C., Parton, A., Parton, E., Pope, John, Richards, T. A., Robbins, H. W., Jr., Ryder, Platt P., Scott, Julian, Silva, F. A., Sonntag, W. L., Story, Geo. H., Tait, A. F., Weir, J. F., Whittredge, W., Williamson, J., Wyant, A. H., Yewell, G. H.

now on exhibition, free, at the Kurtz Gallery, 23d st., Madison square, will remain there until the evening of sale, when they will be removed to

ASSOCIATION HALL,

23d st., where the sale will be held in the large hall TO-NIGHT, (Tuesday,) the 25th inst., at 8 o'clock.

Seats will be reserved for ladies. Parties unable to attend may confide their orders to the Board of Control or to ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

ART.

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF IMPORTANT AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PICTURES, NOW ON EXHIBITION at the SCHENCK ART GALLERY, No. 60 Liberty st., to be sold at auction on THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, Jan. 27 and 28, at 12 o'clock each day.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

LECTURES.

PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, Madison av., corner 53d st.

LECTURES, ILLUSTRATED WITH PHOTOGRAPH VIEWS, By the Pastor, Rev. CHARLES S. ROBINSON, D. D.

3. TUESDAY, Jan. 25—LONDON, AND WESTMINSTER ABBEY.
4. THURSDAY, Jan. 27—LONDON, AND THE TOWER.

Commencing punctually at 7:45 o'clock.

Admission to the course of lectures, 75 cents; to a single lecture, 50 cents. Tickets to be obtained at Scribner's book store, No. 743 Broadway, and at the door.

LECTURES FOR "OUR NEIGHBORHOOD," CHARLIER INSTITUTE CHAPEL, NO. 107 WEST 58TH ST., EVERY TUESDAY AT 8 P. M.

No. 9—Jan. 25, ELECTRICITY AND ITS APPLICATION. By Mr. LANDY, Of the Columbia School of Mines.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.—A regular weekly meeting of this club will be held TO-DAY, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., at the rooms of the Institute, in the Cooper Building. All interested in agricultural improvement are invited to attend.

JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Sec'y. NATHAN C. ELY, Pres't.

FRIENDS' (ORTHODOX) MEETING.

A public meeting for worship will be held THIS (third day) EVENING at 7:30 o'clock, at the Meeting-house, East 20th st., opposite Gramercy Park.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SWISS BENEVOLENT SOCIETY of New-York will take place on SATURDAY, 29th January, at 8 P. M., at Mr. Lauch's, No. 864 and 866 Broadway.

GO TO THE GRAND CENTENNIAL TEA Meeting to-night at the Church, corner Lexington av. and 52d st. Tickets $1, including refreshments.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

We will during this Month dispose of 100 PIANOS *and* ORGANS *of* first-class makers, *including* WATERS', at lower prices than ever before offered. Monthly installments running from 12 to 36 months received. New and second-hand instruments to let at extremely low prices, and rent allowed if purchased. *Illustrated catalogue mailed.* Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & SONS.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S DANCING SCHOOL, NO. 212 FIFTH AV.

Brooklyn Branch at No. 198 Washington st. Classes or private lessons for ladies, gentlemen, and children. For particulars send for a circular.

RELIGIOUS DISCUSSION.

THE GRAY NUNS ACT.

ACTION TAKEN YESTERDAY AT THE METHODIST PREACHERS' MEETING—THE REPEAL OF THE AMENDED ACT AND THE MODIFICATION OF THE ORIGINAL CALLED FOR.

There was a full attendance of members at the weekly meeting of the Methodist Preachers yesterday, at their rooms, corner of Broadway and Eleventh street. The following report of the Committee on the Public School Question was submitted by Rev. Dr. Wheatley, Chairman of the special committee appointed to consider the subject. In presenting the report, Dr. Wheatley stated that the views embodied in it were in harmony with the views and position of the State Charities Aid Association, the Children's Aid Society, the Superintendent of Truancy of the Board of Education, and the officers of other State and local philanthropic bodies, most of whom had been consulted on the matter since the last Preachers' Meeting:

THE REPORT.

After a full and impartial investigation of the new matter committed to us last Monday morning, and after as complete a re-examination of the former subjects then discussed as time and circumstances would permit, your committee unanimously recommend the following resolutions for adoption:

1. That the act of May 15, 1875, by which the Legislature of the State of New-York amended "An act to incorporate the Sisterhood of Gray Nuns in the State of New-York," passed April 6, 1871, and which confers a special privilege upon one religious denomination by authorizing the Superintendent of Public Instruction, in his discretion, to issue certificates to such graduates of educational institutions as are under the care of the aforesaid sisterhood on the lodgment of their diplomas or duplicates thereof in the Department of Public Instruction—said certificates being to the effect that such graduates are qualified teachers of the common schools of this State—ought to be immediately repealed, for the reason that the aforementioned "Sisterhood of Gray Nuns" has no connection with the State system of public schools, and for the further reason that it is invidious, mischievous, in conflict with the Constitution of the State, and also with the general law of the State regulating public instruction.

2. That, on grounds of public policy, the act incorporating the Sisterhood of Gray Nuns, passed April 6, 1871, should be promptly modified, so as to remove the objectionable peculiarities of indefinite location, and power to acquire real estate, to be used for the building of religious and school houses, without limitations, now attaching to that corporation.

3. That an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, covering the ground of the demonstrated necessity for a free public-school system in all the States, and its protection from all ecclesiastical interference, is expedient and desirable.

4. That the provisions of the Constitution of the State of New-York, and all enactments of the Legislature of the State of New-York relative to the public schools and to charitable or reformatory institutions sustained by public moneys or by funds derived from taxation, should expressly and unequivocally prohibit all ecclesiastical interference with such public schools or with such charitable or reformatory institutions; and that they should no less expressly and unequivocally prohibit the appropriation of public moneys or funds derived from taxation by the State, or by any county, city, town, or village to the aid of any sectarian institution or of any private undertaking, in any way, shape, or manner.

5. That the act of April 24, 1875, entitled "An act to provide for the better care of pauper and destitute children"—which act is in conflict with the spirit and intent of the late constitutional amendments prohibiting sectarian appropriations, and is further obnoxious to the charges of fostering unnecessary and extravagant expenditure of public moneys, of indirectly connecting the church with the State, and of opposition to the family relation—should be repealed; and that, in place of such act, the Legislature should, by speedy enactment, provide for the establishment of judiciously located temporary homes, to which vagrant, truant, disorderly, and destitute children may be committed by the legal authorities, and in which they may be detained for a limited period, without exposure to criminal or pauper influences; and that such temporary homes should be under the care of non-ecclesiastical societies, whose duty it shall be to provide such children with suitable and permanent family homes.

(Signed by the committee.)

R. WHEATLEY,	G. F. KETTELL,
D. CURRY,	J. B. MERWIN,
M. D. C. CRAWFORD,	G. R. CROOKS.

The report was adopted unanimously and without debate.

Rev. Dr. Scudder read an address on the "Supervisional Economy of Methodism," and after the transaction of some minor business the meeting was adjourned.

THD BAPTIST CHURCH.

THE CONFERENCE YESTERDAY—REV. DR. ARMITAGE'S RESOLUTION FAVORING CLOSE COMMUNION ADOPTED AFTER A LONG DEBATE.

An adjourned meeting of ministers of the Baptist Church was held at the Mariners' Baptist Church, in Oliver street, yesterday, to discuss the resolutions offered at a recent meeting by Rev. Dr. Armitage. Rev. Samuel Aidman officiated as Moderator. After some preliminary discussion, in which Rev. Drs. Fulton, Thomas, Armstrong, and others joined, the resolutions were read as follows:

Whereas, The second article in the constitution of the "Baptist Ministers' Conference of New-York and Vicinity" defines the design of this conference to be "the edification of its members and the promotion of union of aim and action among Pastors and churches in all that concerns them as disciples of Christ;" and

Whereas, This conference understands the words "aim and action" here used as intended to conserve the practice of restricted communion, in common with every other distinguishing practice of regular Baptist churches, using the phrase "restricted communion" in the sense that no person should participate in the Lord's Supper until he has been immersed in water upon a profession of his faith in Christ, as the Gospel requires; and

Whereas, The recognition of unimmersed believers as rightful communicants at the Lord's table sets aside and violates the order of the New Testament as practiced in the Apostolic churches; therefore,

Resolved, That this conference insists that Gospel baptism is a necessary qualification for the supper, and discards communion at the table by any of its members with those who do not possess this qualification, as in direct conflict with that "union of aim and action among Pastors and churches," defined by its Constitution as a primary object of this conference, and as calculated to disturb its harmony and impair its influence.

Rev. Dr. Jeffrey said there were too important points in the resolution that needed elucidation. The resolution stated that gospel baptism was necessary for communion, and they spoke of discarding communion with those who did not possess this qualification. It by discarding was meant merely that the unbaptized should be baptized, then he agreed with them. He was also willing to vote for a resolution that no one should be allowed to preach in a Baptist church who was not baptized. He would ask whether an unbaptized man has a right to do everything in the church except to join in the communion. He had himself held no communion with those unbaptized according to the rites of the Church, and he thought such persons should not be allowed to join in the communion. But we ought to be consistent. This was not at all a matter of courtesy, but a vital question affecting the Church. Ought not the Church to expel all open communionists?

Rev. Dr. Armitage explained why, in his opinion, the conference had a right to deal with the question. The object of the resolution was to promote unity of aim and action in the Church, and to know how to do this they must go back to Apostolic practices. A man may be a believer, but if not baptized he is not a rightful communicant. The conference did not want to legislate for other churches, but for this. As for the meaning of the word "discard," used in the resolutions, it meant to throw out of the hands, to cast off, to reject. This, he thought, was plain enough. As to the resolution, some members of the conference had said they would not vote for it, because it showed a weakness in the Church. He could not understand this. The Baptists had over thirteen thousand ministers and over twenty-three thousand churches; of these ministers just 150 were open communionists. Did this look like weakness?

Rev. Dr. Reid said he had recently come from the West and South-west, where the people were a unit on this question, and he was surprised to find so much difference of opinion here. The debate on the resolution showed that a real difference of opinion existed in the minds of the brethren. He thought the agitation of the question was harmful, and the only way to put a stop to it was to disfellowship the agitators. This had been found effectual in other cases.

Rev. Dr. Thomas thought the resolution could not settle the question. Who, he asked, had opened this question? Not the open communionists, but the other side. The matter had better have been left alone. It had been said this resolution was not specially aimed at Brother Jeffrey, but it was a fact that he had been politely asked to vacate.

Rev. Dr. Gessler said he could not vote for the resolution, because it was not sufficient. It had been his privilege to be instructed by Dr. Jeffrey, and he learned then that an orderly Christian walk, as well as immersion, was necessary before a man could participate in the Lord's Supper. If they intended to define the exact faith of the Baptist Church for all time to come, they had better be careful.

Rev. Mr. Spelman, of the colored church, favored the resolution. Rev. Dr. Lawson and others expressed the opinion that it was quite useless debating the question further. No change of opinion was likely to occur in the conference. Everything had been said, and there was nothing more to come.

Rev. Dr. Hiscox thought it unwise to press the matter to a vote at all. The resolution expressed either too little or too much.

A motion was then made to lay the whole subject on the table, and, after considerable delay, a vote on this motion was taken, 12 members voting in the affirmative, and 43 in the negative.

A motion was then made to change the word "discards," in the resolution, to "disavows." This amendment was accepted by Dr. Armitage, and the resolution was finally adopted by a vote of 44 to 9, three members refusing to vote.

Rev. Dr. Armitage rose to explain. He said the resolution had not, and could not have, any reference to his friend Dr. Jeffrey, for Dr. Jeffrey was the only member of the conference who knew anything about the purport of the resolution before it was offered. Dr. Jeffrey had also denied holding communion with persons not baptized, and he could not, therefore, be considered an open communionist. He [Dr. Armitage] had prepared and offered the resolution entirely on his own responsibility, his ten colleagues of the committee having nothing to do with it.

Several members then attempted to read resolutions and papers, but a motion to adjourn was put and carried.

POPE LEO THE GREAT.

LECTURE BY REV. DR. JOHN LORD AT ASSOCIATION HALL—THE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH DURING AND SINCE LEO'S PAPACY.

"Leo the Great" was the subject which Dr. Lord presented yesterday in Association Hall, and with it are identified the principles which lie at the foundation of the Roman Catholic power. Leo was not the founder of the Catholic Church. He was not a great theologian, like Augustine, nor an orator, like Chrysostom; but it was his sublime effort to make the Church the guardian of spiritual principles, and to give to it a theocratic aim and policy. Dr. Lord first showed the condition of the Papacy when Leo commenced his reign, and its gradual development from the primitive times. The See of Rome only differed from other Sees from its magnitude and importance. As Rome was the world's metropolis, so her Bishop was the greatest of all Christian Bishops in dignity and power. The importance of the See was identified with the political importance of the city. For 400 years the Popes were not responsible for any memorable usurpation, except the claim to precedence, because the city over which they presided was the capital of the world. But with the waning power and glory of Rome, trodden under foot by hostile barbarians, rebuked by Providence, deserted by Emperors, and abandoned to decay, some expedients seemed necessary to the Popes to maintain their long ascendency. It was at this great crisis that the pontificate of Leo commenced in the year A. D. 440. It was a gloomy period. Alaric had taken this queen of cities. New nations were pressing on the worn-out provinces of the Empire. All sorts of calamities overspread the earth. Literature and art were crushed and the old civilization was passing through eclipse. Leo was the man for the times—superior in genius to any prelate then upon the stage—a Roman in his birth with glorious recollections of what his city had been, and he resolved to restore her sway, not by bringing back the Cæsars, but by making himself a spiritual monarch, whose will was to be the law of all Christian churches.

Dr. Lord passed rapidly over his common duties as a Bishop—his defense of the faith, his suppression of heresy—his writings as a theologian, his eloquence as an orator, his efforts to repair the evils of impending barbarism—his intrepid courage among conquerors—his gloomy survey of the desolation of the Eternal City, and came to the great labor of his life, the restoration of her glories, and the rise of a new spiritual empire. What the world then needed was a powerful central authority, to which Kings should yield, and before which barbarians should stand in awe; a power to protect struggling genius, to conserve letters, to maintain the peace of the world, to issue mandates that would be obeyed. Who but the Bishop of Rome could do this? If the old claim to precedence were insisted on, it would be disputed by Constantinople, which had supplanted the old capital in political importance, for the glory of Rome had departed with her temporal sway.

Fortunately one of the predecessors of Leo had instituted the claim, which he would revive, that the primacy of the See was derived from St. Peter; that Christ had delegated to him supreme spiritual power as chief of the Apostles. This is the famous *jus divinum* principle on which the Papal structure rests. I do not wish to battle this arrogant and preposterous claim. It would have been allowed only in a dark and superstitious age. But however false and absurd it was, it was generally believed, and was a most opportune invention, supported not by the clergy alone, but even by imperial power, which did not comprehend its logical and future issues. Leo did not seek to grasp temporal authority; that was reserved for more ambitious successors, but he sought to make the spiritual power omnipotent. Indignant as Protestants may feel in view of this monstrous usurpation, it seems to have been a providential event, that is, overruled in the welfare of barbaric and mediæval Europe, sunk into an abyss of turbulence and ignorance. It was a Government adapted to the times, as most Governments are. It was only autocratic power that could control barbaric princes plunged in everlasting wars. It furnished a mighty tribunal of appeal where differences could be settled, not merely those of priests, but even those of the laity. It was not adapted to a period of intelligence, or liberty, or law, but to rude peasants and quarrelsome barons and haughty kings. It was needed to restore faith and make the voice of God the oracle of life. The will of God Leo pretended to reveal. All he had to do, among people who believed in God, was to fortify his claims.

So as vicegerents of Almighty Power the Popes commenced to reign. You cannot sneer at their potent and memorable domination. It is too grand even for reproach. The Roman Government became a miracle of genius and produced more illustrious men than any State of Europe. And it aimed to accomplish far grander ends, and is invested with poetic interest. Its policy, its heroes, its saints, its doctors, its dignitaries, its missions, its schools, its laws rise up before us as sublime developments. It has, moreover, survived the attacks of its countless enemies as a spiritual power, whatever the character and fate of those who afterward seized the sceptre and the crown of princes. If it had been a mere despotism it would have been banished from the earth. But, despotic as it is, and was, and will be, it is something more. It has at heart, its defenders say, the interests of the very people whom it enslaves. In its best ages it certainly fulfilled a democratic mission, and never ignored some of the greatest principles of the Christian faith. And yet it is a contradiction. It is lofty, yet degraded; simple, yet worldly-wise; humble, though vain and proud; appealing to fear, yet reigning in love; washing beggars' feet, yet imposing commands on kings; benignant, yet intolerant; clothed in rags, yet living in palaces; supported by charities, yet reveling in wealth; glory in debasement, and debasement in glory—a most amazing institution, both good and evil, so that it is difficult to say whether it should be praised or blamed.

But whatever mission this Church has performed, it was the conservation of truth, of order, and of law to which the great Leo aspired. Both infidels and critics have spared this illustrious name, who combined in his genius the majesty of Rome, and in his piety the meekness of Christianity. And what, probably, would have been the result if such a man had not arisen? What violence and ruin were probably averted! Having fulfilled his mighty task, he died in the twenty-first year of his pontificate and was buried in the basilica of St. Paul's—that famous church, which now contains the choicest remains of Christian antiquity, and in which a daily service has been held for 1,500 years.

FINANCIAL EMBARRASSMENTS.

The following schedules of indebtedness and assets in cases of assignments for the benefit of creditors were filed yesterday: Samuel C. Hines to James H. Egins, liabilities, $23,179 60, nominal assets, $3,052 65, and real assets, $1,800; Peter W. Lawrie and George W. Chase to Robert G. Cornell, liabilities about $100,000, nominal assets, $66,461 15, and real assets, $11,963 36; James W. Hunting and Ralph D. Earle to John D. Fellows, liabilities, $86,936 02, assets about $41,000; Emma Bartlett to Josiah Fletcher, liabilities, $31,687 79, nominal assets, $25,013 33, and real assets, $10,000. A bond in $20,000 was ordered in the last-named case from the Assignee.

The firm of Meyer & Kastor, hardware dealers, at No. 129 Duane street, which made an assignment to Isaiah Meyer recently, have effected a compromise with their creditors on a basis of fifty per cent., forty per cent in cash, and ten per cent. in notes at four, eight, and twelve months. The liabilities of the firm amount to $116,657 76; nominal assets, $127,743 61, and actual assets, $55,000. All the creditors but two have accepted the proposition, and these will no doubt assent as soon as they can be heard from.

The affairs of Messrs. Bass & Clark, tea dealers, at No. 67 Park place, who suspended a month ago, have turned out much better than their creditors had reason to expect. The liabilities, which were at first reported to be $200,000 were found to be a great deal less than that amount. The stock was sold last week at auction, realizing good prices. The firm is settling with their creditors at seventy-five cents on the dollar.

ARRESTED FOR OPENING LETTERS.

Charles Rousha was brought before Justice Morgan, at the Washington Place Police Court yesterday, on a charge of opening letters addressed to the New-York Plate Glass Association. Mr. Jonah Andrew, the President, the complainant in the case, stated that on the 17th inst. he discovered that the safe had been broken open and the leaves of the books which had been placed there, partially mutilated in some instances and in others cut out entirely and abstracted. A draft for $19 20 was also missing. Detective Keeley was employed, and yesterday morning the detective and Mr. Archibald Gordon, who were concealed in a room at the office of the Association, peeped through some auger holes bored purposely through a partition, and saw Rousha open three letters, and after examining them put them into their envelopes again. Rousha was immediately arrested by the officer and taken to court, where he averred that he did not open any letters addressed to Mr. Andrew, as was charged, and that he had a right to open the other letters, because they were addressed to the Association, and he was one of the Board of Managers. He was held for examination to-day.

Mr. Andrew states that Rousha has been employed by the association as a plate glass setter, for which he has received a salary of $12 per week. The Secretary of the association died recently, and Rousha threatened Mr. Andrew, the latter alleges, that he would ruin the business of the concern because he [Rousha] had not been appointed Secretary.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

PACIFIC MAIL AGAINST W. S. KING.

THE SUIT TO RECOVER MONEY ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN PAID TO INFLUENCE CONGRESS—TESTIMONY BEFORE A NOTARY PUBLIC.

Evidence in the suit of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company against William S. King, late Postmaster of the House of Representatives, was taken yesterday before Mr. E. W. Wight, Notary Public, at No. 109 Drexel Building. The suit is brought in the State of Minnesota, of which King is a resident, to recover a large sum of money belonging to the plaintiffs, which passed through the hands of the defendant for the purpose, as is alleged, of influencing Congress to grant a subsidy to the company for its China line of steamers. Much of the evidence given yesterday has been made public already. Mr. Henry S. Bennett appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. John Noble Goodwin for the defendant. Theodore T. Johnson was the first witness examined. He was formerly Secretary of the Pacific Mail Company, and acted as Treasurer in the absence of that officer. In May, 1872, he drew six checks in favor of Richard B. Irwin, amounting in the aggregate to over seven hundred thousand dollars, which checks were delivered by him to Mr. Bellows, the Vice President, who also signed them.

Mr. F. W. G. Bellows, who was Vice President of the company in 1872, testified that after he had signed the checks he gave them either to Mr. Stockwell or to Mr. Irwin; Irwin was then agent in San Francisco, and on Dec. 2, 1871, witness wrote to him to come on to New-York to report what he had done toward obtaining a subsidy for the China Line; Irwin came on and spent some months between this City and Washington, returning to San Francisco in 1872; the checks amounted to $750,000, and were signed by order of the President, A. B. Stockwell, and $500,000 of the amount was charged to the San Francisco agency; witness told Mr. Roundey, the accountant, how the entries were to be made. The checks were here produced and identified by the witness who said he understood that Irwin had kept his account with the American Exchange National Bank.

Mr. George S. Coe, President of the American Exchange National Bank, testified that he knew R. B. Irwin, who kept an account with his bank for two or three years before 1872; on May 25, 1872, Irwin made a deposit of $735,000, in four checks, of the Pacific Mail Company, and the amount being so large it attracted his attention. He identified the checks.

Mr. Dumont Clarke, Assistant Cashier of the same bank, also identified the checks, and Irwin's signature on the back thereof.

Christian B. McDougall, a Police officer, testified that in May, 1872, Mr. Coe directed him to identify Mr. King; that he followed him from the American Exchange National Bank to the Park Bank in the Spring of 1872, and from the Park Bank to the office of the Northern Pacific Railroad in the Equitable Building.

Mr. Coe was recalled, and further testified as follows:

Q.—Did you ever see Mr. King? A.—I believe I have.

Q.—State the occasion on which you first saw him, and when and where? A.—On May 29, 1872, two strangers came into the bank, each having a large check on the bank; one for $275,000, and the other for $115,000.

Q.—Did you see the checks which they had? A.—I did.

Q.—By whom were those checks signed? A.—Richard B. Irwin.

Q.—Did you subsequently discover the names of the strangers? A.—I did, of one of them.

Q.—What was his name? A.—It was stated to me to be William S. King.

Q.—Did you ask him his name? A.—I did not.

Q.—Will you state all that was said between you and Mr. King? A.—These gentlemen being strangers, the Paying Teller required identification before paying such a large sum of money, and they were referred to me; they were irritated at the delay or hesitation in paying on demand, and repeated to me in substance their displeasure, as they had before done to the Cashier; I endeavored to explain to them the danger which a bank incurred in paying sums of several hundred thousand dollars without positive assurance of its correctness, and, in order to overcome the difficulty, I asked the gentlemen whether they were to use these checks in another bank, and, if so, whether our certification of the correctness of the checks would not answer their purpose, to which one of them replied that the certification would answer his purpose; after disposing of his case I turned to the other gentleman, who, I believe, was Mr. King, and who was the most amiable of the two, who held the check for $115,000, and asked him what he desired to do with his. He replied that he would like to have the money in notes, and it would answer his purpose if he obtained them the next morning. I replied that if he called in the morning he could have them. The next morning I took the precaution to ask Mr. McDougall, the Police officer, to be at the bank, stating to him that I desired to secure the bank from loss in the payment of a large check, and for that purpose requested him to secure for us the identity of the person to receive the money. The officer did as requested. Coming back in half an hour and informing me that the gentleman to whom the money was paid was named King. Subsequently I sent a messenger to the Park Bank, who returned with the information that the gentleman was William S. King, who had some official relations with the House of Representatives in Washington. About a year afterward I was introduced to Mr. King in the bank by some citizen whom I knew.

Q.—Did you pay King the money? A.—I directed it to be paid. It was paid.

Additional evidence will be taken to-day.

REVIEW OF CHRISTIAN WORK.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—ADDRESSES BY REV. DR. FOSS AND REV. MESSRS. PAXTON AND ELDER.

The Young Men's Christian Association last evening celebrated its twenty-third anniversary by a festival of prayer and praise, held in its own hall. The platform was filled by the officers of the Association and invited guests, among whom were Rev. Drs. Cox, Hutton, Dowling, Crosby, Chapin, Adams, Prime, Clark, and Messrs. G. W. Abbee, F. A. Booth, Francis Forbes, C. A. Munger, Latimer Bailey, F. A. Conkling, Benjamin H. Field, S. W. Stebbins, G. A. Pinkney, and William E. Dodge, Sr. The President, Mr. William E. Dodge, Jr., occupied the centre chair in the front of the platform, having on either side those ministers who had been invited to assist in the services of the evening. The singing of a well known hymn commenced the proceedings, and then Rev. Dr. Adams read a portion of the 119th Psalm. The Treasurer's report was read by Mr. Jacob F. Wyckoff, by which it appeared that the interest on the bonded debt of $150,000 had been met, all the expenditures paid off, all salaries honored, and that a small balance ($171 51) remained on hand. The Bowery Branch, which from its position had been forced to make some provision to help the many brethern in trouble, had received large special donations, and had on hand a sum exceeding seven hundred dollars. The annual report was next rendered by Mr. R. R. McBurney, the Corresponding Secretary. It detailed the religious and missionary action of the association during the year, more especially that connected with railroads. It gave some idea of the numbers who frequented the reading-rooms, and the classes in languages, gymnastics, and book-keeping, and the number of books taken from the library. It recited the amount of papers and books which had been sent to the Army and Navy, and the reader gave extracts from one or two letters which had been sent in connection with that work. The average of attendance on the Bible classes of Dr. Thompson was 1,064; at the service of prayer, 414; at the lectures, 1,185; and at the monthly receptions, 1,250; and the Secretary spoke in warm terms of the manner in which the ushers had performed a duty that was always exacting and sometimes unpleasant. The number of members in good standing at the commencement of the year was 3,792. The conclusion of the report was a warm appeal to the friends of the association to help them to get rid of the funded debt, which greatly crippled their usefulness.

A hymn was now sung, and when it was over the President introduced Rev. Dr. Foss, President of the Wesleyan University. He said that this association was rightly considered a banding together of Christian young men to help them to be more Christian and to take hold of others and make them Christian too. The Church of God wanted young men. God's Church wanted all ages, the old, the children, and women, but most earnestly wants young men, because, in the language of St. John, "Ye are strong." Just as John counted their nervous power and mental elasticity for the early Church, so does the present Church of God demand them. The great want of to-day was a sanctified spirit of aggression. The methods were good enough, but the power was wanting. Such instruments as the Church had to-day, if the pentecostal power were there, would be sufficient to strike down all forms of resistance and of evil. And therefore he longed to see the young men of the Church brought into action and set to labor for the Lord. The next address was delivered by Rev. William M. Paxton, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. He said there was an ancient legend which represented that when God conceived the idea of the creation of man, He summoned before Him the Angels of Justice, Mercy, and Truth. He said to them, "Shall we make man?" Justice was unwilling, and Truth was unwilling, but Mercy prayed that man might be made, promising to watch over him like a father. Then God made man, and said, "Go, thou art the child of Mercy." Upon this principle he assumed that the Young Men's Christian Association had been created as a child of mercy to go and help the children of sin. A third hymn was sung, and then an address was made by Rev. J. F. Elder, Pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, who commenced by referring to the presence of Henry Wilson on the platform at the last anniversary, and paid an earnest compliment not only to him but to those champions of the anti-slavery party who had gone before. The speaker entreated them not to think happiness was a thing of the future; it was a thing that existed for every one throughout his life time if they could only see where it was. If a man thought that when he made a fortune he would retire and be happy he deceived himself, for if he was not self-poised he would have no occupation and no pleasure outside of his business habitudes.

The President, before giving out the last hymn, "Hold the Fort," thanked the members of the different committees who had worked so well during the past year. The hymn was sung with extreme unanimity and power, and with a thrilling effect. Rev. Dr. Cox, of the Presbyterian Church, father of Bishop Cox, then delivered the closing benediction.

THE BURROUGHS WIFE MURDER.

OPENING OF THE TRIAL—EVIDENCE IN REGARD TO THE TRAGEDY.

Joseph J. Burroughs was yesterday morning placed on trial in the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer, Brooklyn, before Judge Pratt, Judge Moore, and Associate Justices Waifert and McKibben for the alleged murder of his wife, Elizabeth, at No. 247 Fifteenth street, on Nov. 13, 1875. According to the evidence taken before the Coroner's Jury at that time, Burroughs, who was not then living with his wife, was seen to go into the house where she resided and come out again with a pistol; that he went into a liquor store near by and said that he had killed his wife, and immediately afterward delivered himself up to Sergt. Brown, of the Eighth Precinct, saying again that he had killed his wife. The post mortem examination showed that Mrs. Burroughs had been shot twice, once in the head and once in the back, each wound being mortal. Burroughs was at once indicted, and on being arraigned for trial pleaded not guilty. District Attorney Britton appeared on behalf of the people, and ex-Judge Dailey and Mr. John A. Taylor were assigned by the court to defend the prisoner. The morning session of the court was consumed in obtaining eleven jurors, the twelfth juror being added immediately after the recess.

Samuel Clay, who resided in the house where the shooting occurred, was the first witness. He said that he had known the prisoner four or five years; he heard a noise as of some heavy body falling, and on going up stairs saw the deceased lying on the floor and the prisoner coming out of the room with a pistol in his hand. Witness remarked to him that it was a bad job he had done, and his reply was, "It's done! It's done." On cross-examination witness said that Burroughs appeared to be a little excited when he came out of the room. In justification of the act he said, "I can't help it; I have put up with more from that woman"—there he stopped. On the way to the station-house, with the pistol in his hand, he met a girl named Margaret Haley, to whom he admitted that he had shot his wife.

Mrs. Ann Clay, mother of the last witness, testified that she also lived in the house where the shooting occurred, and that she knew the deceased for three months before the tragedy; she did not see Burroughs there until the morning of Nov. 13; she heard a scream and went up stairs, but could not open the door; the prisoner was there, and she told him to go out; as the door was opened the body of deceased fell forward on the floor; she did not see anything in his hand; Mrs. Burroughs was not dead when witness went in, and, as she went to her and lifted her hands, she moaned "Oh! oh!" that was all she said.

Michael Boyle, who keeps a liquor store at No. 557 Fifth avenue, testified that about 9 o'clock, Nov. 13, Burroughs came in and called for a drink. The prisoner then showed witness a pistol, saying, "Do you see that? I have just killed my wife." Witness asked him if that was so, and he said "Yes." Burroughs drank nearly a glass full of whisky and left five cents to pay for it. On cross-examination witness said that he did not notice that prisoner was excited when he came in.

Capt. John McKellar, of the Eighth Precinct, testified that he saw Burroughs at the station-house an hour after the occurrence and talked with him. He also testified to the finding of the body and the wounds which he found upon it; Burroughs said that he shot her because she would not live with him.

Sergt. Brown testified that he was on duty at the station-house when Burroughs came in that night, and that he had known him eight or ten years; the prisoner approached the desk and said that he had shot his wife, and had come to give himself up; he told where he lived, and said he shot his wife for bad conduct; witness sent an officer to inquire about the matter; the doorman remarked that Burroughs had "got the jimjams," and he gave him some preparation left there by the physician for delirium tremens. On cross-examination witness said that Burroughs came in in a hurried manner, holding the pistol, which was a five-barreled Derringer, firmly in his right hand.

At 4:30 P. M. the court adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

THE KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRATS.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE — THE LIST OF DELEGATES ADOPTED.

The Kings County Democratic General Committee held a special meeting at their rooms, corner of Court and Remsen streets, last evening. Mr. A. H. Osborne presided. The meeting was held for the purpose of acting upon the names of the three additional delegates from each ward selected by the representative Democrats of those wards. The list of delegates appointed is as follows:

First Ward—Edward Terry, Charles W. Pleasant, L. V. D. Hardenbergh.
Second Ward—Dr. J. S. Thorne, Patrick Hovey, John Turner.
Third Ward—Henry J. Van Norden, John J. Foley, George B. Voorhees.
Fourth Ward—Rufus W. Williams, W. H. H. Sloane, Robert L. Garretson.
Fifth Ward—Jessie M. Folk, John Cullen, Daniel Bradley.
Sixth Ward—Col. A. C. Davis, D. Hewitt, Jonas Bartlett.
Seventh Ward—Harvey Farrington, J. H. Blakemore, N. McG. Steele.
Eighth Ward—John Quinn, Felix Duffy, Francis McGrath.
Ninth Ward—Archibald B. Gevathney, Henry B. Hewitt, James Cassidy.
Tenth Ward—John W. Gardiner, W. C. Southwick, H. A. Phillips.
Eleventh Ward—Robert Russell, R. L. Hamilton, John L. Hill.
Twelfth Ward—Daniel Hart, John Hope, H. Mohr.
Thirteenth Ward—George L. Fox, W. K. Van Valkenburg, Frederick Wiltse.
Fourteenth Ward—James McCormack, John Brehn, Henry Altenbrandt.
Fifteenth Ward—J. Wilton Stearns, Jr., lawyer; John Ormsby, James Smith.
Sixteenth Ward—Joseph Burger, M. Mayers, and another not yet named.
Seventeenth Ward—James W. Valentine, George W. Streeter, Thomas D. Jones.
Eighteenth Ward—Rufus L. Scott, A. H. Dailey or James J. Rogers.
Nineteenth Ward—J. S. Van Wick, W. B. Hurd, Jr., John A. Dillimire.
Twentieth Ward—Edward T. Backhouse, K. R. Casper, Fred. W. Jones.
Twenty-first Ward—Branlin Kenam, Franklin Beams, William Bishop.
Twenty-second Ward—George B. Farrington, S. T. Freeman, Charles S. Ensign.
Twenty-third Ward—Augustus Van Wyck, Theodore Eastman, W. D. Marshall.
Twenty-fourth Ward—James F. Whiting, J. E. Eastman, Richard Benson.
Twenty-fifth Ward—James T. Eastman, James Wadsworth, A. C. Worth.

These were all adopted except Mr. Hart, of the Twelfth Ward. His name was stricken off, and referred back to the ward. There was considerable discussion over the proposition of Mr. Tunis J. Bergen, to refer all the names back to the wards. He said he was in favor of admitting Gen. Slocum, William Marshall, John W. Hunter, and men of that class. Col. Osborne said some of these gentlemen had already been waited upon and declined, and that Mr. Marshall laughed at the proposition.

A SEAT IN THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The case of James T. Worthington against George W. McLean, the President of the New-York Stock Exchange, and Stephen F. Massett, is now on trial before Judge Donohue in the Special Term of the Supreme Court. The plaintiff, it seems, recovered a judgment against Massett requiring him to make an assignment to the plaintiff of his seat in the Stock Exchange. The complaint in the present case alleges that Massett has absconded, at least so far as to prevent proceedings against him under the judgment, and that the present suit is brought to compel the Stock Exchange to sell his seat and to apply sufficient of the proceeds to satisfy the plaintiff's claim after the payment of Massett's fines and dues. On the part of the latter it is urged that they cannot be proceeded against in this manner, and that, in case they are compelled to sell the seat they must apply the proceeds, according to their rule, first to the payment of debts due from Massett to members of the Exchange. According to another rule of the Exchange they cannot sell a member's seat until after a year after his departure. This period has not yet expired.

POLICE SUPERVISION OF MASKED BALLS.

A special executive session of the Board of Police was held yesterday afternoon for the purpose of taking action on two applications for permission to give masked balls. The first application was from the "Jed Nota Swarnost Siekol Club," of Morrisania, to give a masked ball at Ruderman's Hall, and Capt. Hedden, of the Thirty-third Precinct, to whom the application was referred, having reported that the club was an organization of respectable citizens, permission was granted. An application was also received from William McMahon, proprietor of the Argyle Rooms, at Sixth avenue and Thirtieth street, to give masked balls every Monday evening. Superintendent Walling reported that the place referred to is a resort for disreputable females, and the request was therefore denied. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That public notice be given that on and after the 1st prox. all applications to give masked entertainments must be made in writing to the Board of Police at least seven days prior to the date fixed for the entertainment.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The steam-ship America, which left Bremen on Jan. 8, and Southampton on Jan. 11, reached this port yesterday with mail news later by two days.

The pictures contributed in aid of the Artists' Fund will be disposed of by auction, at 8 o'clock to-night, in the large hall of the Young Men's Christian Association Building.

The devotion of the forty hours, as it is called in Catholic Churches, is now in progress at St. Agnes' Roman Catholic Church in East Forty-third street, between Lexington and Third avenues.

A grand Martha Washington reception and Centennial tea party, in aid of the Floating Hospital of St. John's Guild, will be given on the evening of Feb. 22, at the Academy of Music, Irving and Nilsson Halls simultaneously, on which occasion the three buildings will be connected by a bridge thrown across Irving place.

Mr. Edwin W. Stoughton, the well-known lawyer, gave a very pleasant reception at his residence, No. 93 Fifth avenue, last evening, to the members of the Dartmouth College Alumni Association. Rev. Dr. Smith, President of Dartmouth College; Mr. William Cullen Bryant, Mr. William M. Evarts, and Vice Admiral Rowan were among the guests.

Inspector McDermott preferred a serious charge yesterday against Roundsman Charles Watson, of the Eighth Precinct. The Inspector has suspected for some time past that Watson was shirking duty, and, watching him closely, succeeded yesterday morning in finding him asleep in bed at his residence, No. 48 King street, when he should have been on patrol.

The regular semi-annual examinations of the Normal College students were begun yesterday at 9 A. M., when all the grades were examined in Latin, English literature, history, German, and French. The examinations were adjourned at 2 P. M., and will be resumed at 9 A. M. to-day, when the introductory class will be examined in mathematics, natural science, and methods of teaching.

"A Victim" writes: "An impostor calling himself Ferd. Lang is busy in the upper part of the City going from house to house with a pitiful story of destitution. He professes to be an upholsterer who has been out of employment two months and a half, and only wants work; but it is evident that work is not the thing he wants. His place of residence changes with every call he makes."

Rev. Charles S. Robinson, D.D., will lecture this evening in the Memorial Presbyterian Church at Madison avenue and Fifty-third street upon "London and Westminster Abbey." The lecture will be illustrated with photographic views of the palaces, parks, churches, and public buildings of the city from a collection secured by Dr. Robinson during his long residence in Europe as pastor of the American Chapel in Paris.

An inquest was held by Coroner Woltman, yesterday, in the case of William Cancrow, aged sixty-four, of No. 527 West Twenty-eighth street, whose death at St. Luke's Hospital, on the 9th inst., was supposed to have been caused by a stone thrown at him by one of a gang of disorderly boys. The medical testimony, however, showed that death had been caused by pneumonia, complicated with disease of the heart and kidneys. A verdict in accordance with this testimony was rendered.

George L. Bangs, General Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, recently nominated as Assistant Treasurer at Chicago, was in this City yesterday. In answer to the question of a TIMES reporter, as to the working of the Fast Mail Service, he said: "There is nothing to say; everything is working to perfection. Computing at the rate of one mail car to each train, we are now running 11,000 miles of Fast Mail Service each day, and will equal for the coming year nearly 60,000,000 miles."

Attorney General Fairchild called upon Controller Green yesterday and paid over the sum of $555,345 94, on account of the judgment obtained against the estate of the late James Watson. It is understood that the Attorney General has retained $35,000 of the whole amount received from the estate, namely, $590,345 94, to pay the expenses incurred in the recovery of the money. The amount received by the Controller was deposited in the City Treasury and credited to an account entitled, "Public moneys recovered under chapter 49 of the Laws of 1875."

A regular meeting of the Fifteenth Assembly District German Republican Association was held last evening at Hassinger's Hall, at No. 472 Eighth avenue. After disposing of the regular business of the meeting, Mr. Leopold Weill, addressing Mr. John J. Pollock, who had been re-elected President of the association, presented to him on behalf of the association a series of resolutions, beautifully engrossed and framed in black walnut, inlaid with gold. In the centre of the parchment is a photographic portrait of Mr. Pollock. On the top of the frame is the American eagle and thirteen stars.

BROOKLYN.

A man dropped dead last night in a Gates avenue car, and was removed to the Ninth Precinct Station-house where he was identified as Isaac B. Sopher, of No. 179 Lefferts place.

Officer Ward, of the Ninth Sub-precinct, has been promoted to the position of detective of the same precinct for his gallant conduct in attacking two desperate burglars on Tuesday morning last and taking one of them to the station-house.

A number of prominent Republicans, among whom were Silas B. Dutcher, Benjamin Wilcox, Mayor Schroeder, and others, met last night for consultation in regard to the proposed changes in the city charter. They all agreed in recommending the abolition of the triple-headed commissions, and the substitution of single commissions. No definite action was agreed upon.

Mr. Brooke, counsel for Edward S. Stokes, made a second application yesterday for a writ of habeas corpus, on behalf of Stokes, before Judge Pratt, in the Brooklyn branch of the Supreme Court. Judge Pratt denied the application on the ground that "the courts of this State have no power to release a prisoner on a habeas corpus by reason of any credit he is entitled to by good conduct. Such applications must be addressed to another department of the Government of this State."

The Law Committee of the Board of Supervisors of Kings County held a meeting yesterday. Supervisors Moran, Tierney, and McDonald were present. The proposition to raise $12,000 to meet the deficiency in the Court-house expenses by loan was discussed briefly, and the committee concluded that they had not the power, under the statutes, to raise such a loan. A resolution was agreed upon, to be submitted to the next meeting of the board, authorizing the Court-house Committee to rescind the coal contract, on the ground that the contractors are furnishing poor coal at short weight.

The Brooklyn Board of City Works met yesterday, President Slocum in the chair. Eighteen employes of the department were discharged. The President and Commissioner Fowler were appointed a committee to consider the subject under examination by the Committee of Five of the Board of Aldermen, in reference to the reductions to be made in the expenses of the department. A communication was prepared, to be sent to the Common Council, in favor of rebuilding the bridge across the Gowanus Canal at Ninth street.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Preparations are being made to celebrate the one hundred and thirty-ninth anniversary of the birthday of Thomas Paine at New-Rochelle on Saturday next.

NEW-JERSEY.

James Masterson, aged seven years, was struck by a locomotive at the Oak street crossing of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, in Elizabeth, and was fatally injured.

John Sachs, a Newark jeweler, was run over and killed yesterday afternoon between Newark and Waverley by the Philadelphia train which is due in Newark at 5:35.

August Fansel, the Union Hill distiller who committed suicide Sunday, shot himself with a pistol which had no hammer. He placed the muzzle in his mouth and exploded the cap by striking it with a hammer.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—Flour dull; common to choice shipping extras, Western, $4@$4 50; good to fancy Family, $4 75@$5 50; Minnesota, $4 75@$6 25; medium to choice Winter extras, $4 75@$7 50. Wheat dull and prices have declined; No. 1 Chicago Spring, $1 08½; No. 2 do., $1 00½, spot, 99⅜c. February, $1 05 May; No. 3 do., 79½c.; rejected, 66c. Corn dull and a shade lower; No. 2 Mixed, 43⅛c., spot; 42⅜c. bid February; rejected new, 34c. Oats—Demand good at full prices; No. 2, 31c., spot; 31⅛c. bid February, 32c. bid March. Barley very firm; holders are asking higher rates; sales at 82c., spot; 78c. February. Rye—Demand fair and market firm at 66½c.@67½c. Timothy-seed—Full prices asked, but no demand; quoted at $2 20@$2 50. Dressed Hogs—Demand good at full prices; sales at $8 15@$8 30. Pork opened active, but lower; closed firm at $19 05, cash; $19 12½@$19 15 February; $19 42½@$19 45, March; $19 70@$19 72½, April. Lard—Fair demand but at lower rates; sales at $12 05, cash; $12 05@$12 07½, February; $12 22½@$12 25, March. Bulk Meats—Demand fair and market firm; Shoulders, 7⅛c.; Short Rib Middles, 10¼c.; Short Clear Middles, 10½c. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 06. Receipts—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; Wheat, 32,000 bushels; Corn, 52,000 bushels; Oats, 13,000 bushels; Barley, 13,000 bushels; Rye, 350 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; Wheat, 23,000 bushels; Corn, 46,000 bushels; Oats, 14,000 bushels; Barley, 10,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels. At the afternoon call of the board—Wheat steady at $1 00⅛, January; $1, February or March. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet, but firm and ⅛c. higher. Pork quiet at $19 20, February, $19 45@$19 47½, March. Lard, $12 22½, March; $12 37½@$12 40, April.

BUFFALO, Jan. 24.—Store and Afloat—1,408,349 bushels Wheat, 41,543 bushels Corn, 106,000 bushels Oats, 134,507 bushels Barley, 24,591 bushels Rye, 990 bushels Peas, 36,294 bushels Malt; total, 1,752,274 bushels. Receipts—11,900 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 56,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats, 16,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—11,900 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat, 51,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats, 10,000 bushels Barley. Flour quiet and steady; Wheat dull; sales of 1 car Hard Minnesota at $1 38; 60,000 bushels Duluth on private terms. Corn dull and heavy; the supply of new is in excess of the demand; 10 cars on track sold at 51c.@52c. Oats and Rye neglected. Barley quiet; sales of 10 cars No. 2 Canada at $1 03, on track; 10 cars two-rowed State at 80c.@85c., on track. Pork dull: Heavy Mess, $20. Lard dull at 13¼c. Highwines inactive; nominally $1 09.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 24.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower, to sell; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 54½ bid, cash; $1 55, January; No. 3 do., $1 37½ bid. Corn active; No. 2 Mixed, 39¾c.@40½c., cash; 40c.@40¼c., February. Oats easier for cash; steady for future; No. 2, 35c. bid, cash; 35¾c., January. Rye and Barley unchanged; nothing doing. Pork easier at $19 70@$19 75. Bulk-meats dull and very little doing; some packers hold firmly above buyers' views; sales of small lots at 7⅛c.@7¼c. for Shoulders; 10⅛c.@10¼c. and 10½c.@10⅝c. for Clear Rib and Clear Sides. Bacon—Only a jobbing and order trade. Green Meats dull and nominal; Shoulders, 6⅜c.@6¾c.; Sides and Hams, 9¾c.@10c. and 9⅛c.@9½c. Lard dull; nominally 12c. Hogs strong; light to heavy shipping, $6 50@$7; packing, $7@$7 15. Cattle steady and unchanged; little doing. Receipts—4,000 bushels Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat; 64,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 4,500 head Hogs, 860 head Cattle.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat scarce and firm at $1 25@$1 35. Corn dull at 40c.@42c. Oats quiet but steady at 35c.@42c. Barley dull but unchanged. Rye steady, with a moderate demand at 80c. Pork quiet but firm at $20. Lard inactive; Steam, 12c.@12⅛c.; Kettle, 12¾c.@13c. Bulk Meats quiet but steady; small sales; Shoulders, 7¼c.@7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅜c.@10½c.; Clear Sides, 10½c.@10¾c. Bacon—Only a limited jobbing demand. Green Meats quiet and unchanged. Whisky—Demand fair and market firm at $1 05@$1 06, closing at outside price. Butter dull but unchanged. Hogs steady, with a moderate demand; fair to good packing, $7 15@$7 30; choice heavy, $7 35@$7 40; receipts, 3,265 head; shipments, 1,026 head.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 24.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10c.; net receipts, 7,697 bales; gross, 9,096 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,838 bales; to France, 4,003 bales; to the Continent, 2,337 bales; sales, 10,000 bales; stock, 320,544 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 24.—Cotton dull; Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 11⅞c.@12c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅝c.; net receipts, 3,767 bales; gross, 3,782 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,915 bales; sales, 802 bales; stock, 90,177 bales.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 24.—The Printing Cloths market opened quiet to-day at Saturday's rates.

MORE THAN THIRTY YEARS AGO DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR was introduced. Its reputation as a cure for Burns, Piles, Sores and Bunions, is greater than ever. 25 cents per box.—*Advertisement.*

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:15 | Sun sets.....5:10 | Moon rises..7:02

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...7:11 | Gov. Island..8:00 | Hell Gate....9:22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........MONDAY, Jan. 24.

CLEARED.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, Me., J. F. Ames.

Barks Mora, (Br.,) Angel, Liverpool, Eng., R. J. Cortis; Golden Fleece, (Br.,) Armstrong, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Investigator, Burtman, Marseilles, France, Carver & Barnes; Harry Bailey, (Br.,) McMill, Liverpool, Eng., J. H. Winchester & Co.; Elvina, Johnston, St. Pierre, Martinique, Reynal & Co.

Brigs Gustav, (Ger.,) Nielsen, Pernambuco, Brazil, Funch, Edye & Co.; Clara Jenkins, Coombs, Matanzas, Cuba, Miller & Houghton.

Schrs. Potosi, Curtis, Vera Cruz, Mexico, Thebaud Bros.; E. G. Knight, Pratt, Boston, Charles Twing; Sunny South, Derrickson, Galveston, Texas, Tupper & Beattie; J. Burley, Northrup, Philadelphia, Penn., Van Brunt & Bro.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship America, (Ger.,) De Limon, Bremen Jan. 8, via Southampton 11th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. During the voyage we experienced for the first 3 ds. favorable winds and fine weather, but after reaching the meridian of 42 westerly winds set in, which increased to a gale of very strong nature; 17th, the storm at its height; the sea began to run fearfully; the same day at 10:30 P. M. the ship made a very heavy pitch, and by settling down aft a strong sea washed away the wheel-house, and did serious damage to the steering gear; the engine at the time was working dead slow, and was put at half speed when the helm was in order again; for the rest of the passage gales from the westward, with a high sea from same direction.

Steam-ship Canima, (Br.,) Leddicoat, Bermuda 3½ ds., with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge. Jan. 23, lat. 38, lon. 72, passed an American ship showing a blue flag with letter S., steering W.

Steam-ship Spain, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool Jan. 12, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship City of Merida, Reynolds, New-Orleans Jan. 2, Tampico 5th, Tuspan 6th, Vera Cruz 11th, Campeache 13th, Progreso 15th, and Havana 20th, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons. Jan. 21, off Carysfort Light, passed schr. Ada F. Whitney, from Cardenas, for New-York.

Steam-ship Wilmington, Gardiner, Asua Jan. 12, San Domingo City 14th, Samana 15th, Porto Plata 17th, and Turk's Island 18th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co. Left at Samana Bay brig Isaac Eppinger (Ger.) ready to sail.

Steam-ship City of Houston, Deering, Galveston Jan. 17, via Key West 21st, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Pioneer, Wakely, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores, &c., to Wm. P. Clyde & Co.

Brig Blankenese, (Ger.,) Soicsen, Rio Janeiro 53 ds., with coffee to Maitland, Phelps & Co.—vessel to C. Tobias & Co. Crossed the equator Dec. 23, in lon. 38 W.

Brig Moravey, (of Boston,) Bectonnes, Fernandina 7 ds., with lumber to B. P. Brown—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Santa Rosa, Herrick, St. John's, N. F., 25 ds., in ballast to B. F. Metcalf & Co. Had heavy westerly gales; Jan. 15, lat. 38 15, lon. 66 15, spoke bark Busy, from Philadelphia, for Gibraltar.

Schr. Convoy, French, Deer Isle, with granite to master.

Schr. Susan, Harker, Garwood, Lynn, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Island Belle, Hudson, Portsmouth.
Schr. White Rock, Lafferty, Southport.
Schr. C. C. Smith, Harris, Somerset.
Schr. Susan E. Nash, Appleman, Westerly.
Schr. Mary and Carrie, Bulger, New-London.
Schr. Amelia, Foster, Northport.
Schr. Mary Sands, Rowe, Providence.
Schr. Wm. McCobb, Cleaveland, Providence.
Schr. Wm. Hartley, Hatch, Providence.
Schr. Fannie G. Warren, Dickerson, Portland.
Schr. Helen Augusta, Pratt, Portland.

Schr. Manuel K. Cusa, Bayles, Charleston via Newport, with phosphate to Williams, Blake & Co.—vessel to Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr. Howard Williams, Wainwright, Baltimore.

Schr. Ulalume, Theall, of and 16 days from St. John, N. B., with lumber to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Sabao, Lamson, Boston.
Schr. Brasos, Tirrell, Boston.
Schr. Joshua S. Bradgon, Edgar, Boston.
Schr. Rival, Lyons, Salem.

Schr. Florence Dean, Westgate, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Harvest Home, Hodgon, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Allen Gurney, Gurney, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Stephen G. Tooks, Strattons, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Mary Louisa, Freeman, Rockport, with granite to master.

Schr. Post Boy, Fountain, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Hattie Coombs, Fisher, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Castalia, for Glasgow; Albemarle, for Lewes, Del.; ships Sir Robert Peel and John o' Gaunt, for London; Magdala, for Liverpool; St. Nicholas, for San Francisco; barks J. F. Whitney, for Antwerp; Johann Kepler and George, for Bremen; Nictaux, for Bordeaux; Ferreri, for Marseilles; Morning Star, for Oporto; Freya and Jason, for Cork for orders; Freeden, for Cork or Falmouth; Isaac Hall, for Glasgow; Catharine Leeds, for do.; Windsor, for London; R. K. Allen, for Dunedin; brigs Wolfville, for Corunna; Avance, for Oporto; Cambrian, for Glasgow; Constance, for Point-a-Pitre.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CAIBARIEN, Jan. 17.—Sld. schr. Clara Smith, Packard, New-York.

CARDENAS, Jan. 20.—Arr. schr. M. R. Van Cleef, Thorndike, Bath, Me.

21st.—Bark Chestine Redman, Redman, Portland; brig Stephen Bishop, Gilkey, Alicante; schrs. Maggie Dalling, Dalling, Portland; Eva C. Yates, Yates, St. Thomas; H. Emma Riley, Coffin, do.

21st.—Sld. brig Bella Waters, (Br.,) Edgett, Galveston; schrs. Fred Jackson, Pettingill, N. of Hatteras; Maggie Mulvey, Fountain, do.

CIENFUEGOS, Jan. 19.—Sld. bark Sam Shephard, Evans, Philadelphia; brig Mary Bartlett, Smith, New-York; schr. Wm. Hayes, (Br.,) Boston.

GREENOCK, Jan. 24.—Sld. steamer City of Santiago, (Br., new,) Boston, to load for Valparaiso.

HAVANA, Jan. 22.—Arr. steamer Crescent City, Curtis, New-York; 23d, brigs Genora, Buckham, Bristol, G. B.; Isis, Anderson, Pensacola.

24th.—The steamer City of Havana, Capt. Phillips, from New-York Jan. 18, arr. yesterday afternoon.

MATANZAS, Jan. 21.—Sld. brig C. C. Colson, Gregory, N. of Hatteras.

SAGUA, Jan. 19.—Sld. brig Sagua, Munday, Philadelphia.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Jan. 24.—Arr. schr. Julia Clinch, New-York.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Jan. 19.—Arr. Jan. 5, bark Lady Milane, Mitchell, London.

Sld. Jan. 5, bark Sir G. F. Seymour, Wellington, London.

ST. GEORGES, Bermuda, Jan. 19.—Arr. 7th, bark Eliza Barss, Hollis, New-York.

Sld. 14th, R. S. steamer Beta, Shaw, Halifax.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Sld. Ellen Dyer, Orient, August Quinto, Jane Wright, Trojednica, Amor, Bartolomeo Morciani, Magnolia, Berger, Mynheer, J. E. Southergreen, Edward McDowell, Herbert, Strathearn, G. B. Stillman, Arcturus, Wyoming, Themis, Von Heyden, Cartlow, Hattie M. Bain, Roger Drury, Bessina.

Arr. Jan. 20, Marena; Jan. 22, Halcyon, Sarah Douglass, Reformer, Aurora; Jan. 23, Shakespeare (in the Channel,) Mayda, Ludwig, August, Royal Alice, Lucinde, Continental, Electrica, (Electra?) Sagitta, Quora; Jan. 24, Cort Adler, Ne Plus Ultra, Kong Oscar Second, Frederick Thompson, Dagny, Nora, Capt. Neilsen, Europa.

MOVILLE, Jan. 24.—The Allan Line steamer Peruvian, Capt. Watts, from Porland Jan. 15, for Liverpool, arr. here to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 24.—The steam-ship Adriatic, Capt. Jennings, of the White Star Line, from New-York Jan. 15 for Liverpool, arr. here at 10 o'clock this forenoon.

STATEMENT OF

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York,

F. S. WINSTON, President,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1875.

ANNUITY ACCOUNT.

	No.	Ann. Pay'ts.		No.	Ann. Pay'ts.
In force, Jan. 1st, 1875	49	$26,653 00	In force, Jan. 1st, 1876	55	$27,965 72
Issued	9	4,224 30	Terminated	3	2,911 58
	58	$30,877 30		58	$30,877 30

INSURANCE ACCOUNT.

	No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.
In force, Jan. 1st, 1875	90,914	$301,928,726	In force, Jan. 1st, 1876	92,388	$305,057,221
New Risks	9,842	34,905,100	Terminated	8,368	31,776,605
	100,756	$336,833,826		100,756	$336,833,826

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Dr.		Cr.	
To Balance from last account	$69,157,411 31	By paid Death and Endowment Claims	$4,385,083 [illegible]
" Premiums received	15,731,970 49	" " Annuities	25,258 [illegible]
" Interest and Rents	4,668,998 16	" " Dividends	3,539,063 67
		" " Surrendered Policies and Additions	4,734,899 79
		" " Commissions (payment of current and extinguishment of future)	702,385 60
		" " Expenses and Taxes	706,198 11
		Balance to New Account	75,414,983 42
	$89,558,379 96		$89,558,379 96

BALANCE SHEET.

Dr.		Cr.	
To Reserve at four per cent	$74,167,274 57	By Bonds and Mortgages	$60,071,189 91
" Claims by Death, not yet due	652,245 85	" United States and New-York State Stocks	8,604,971 13
" Premiums paid in advance	30,179 78	" Real Estate	3,572,655 41
" Contingent Guarantee Fund	250,000 00	" Cash in Banks and Trust Companies at interest	3,880,855 76
" Undivided Surplus	3,730,494 51	" Interest accrued	1,177,105 25
		" Premiums deferred, quarterly and semi-annual	1,032,495 41
		" Premiums in transit, principally for December	111,809 50
		" Balances due by Agents	10,158 34
	$78,830,194 71		$78,830,194 71

From the Undivided Surplus a Dividend will be apportioned to each Policy which shall be in force at its anniversary in 1876.

I have carefully examined the foregoing Statement, and find the same correct.
January 18th, 1876. ISAAC F. LLOYD, *Auditor.*

NOTE.—By act of the Trustees the membership of this Company is limited to one hundred thousand insured lives.

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